The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3537. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of the George Washington from New-Orleans.

The First Reports from Port Hudson.

Admiral Farragut's Fleet Still to Have Passed the Batteries.

The Destruction of the Mississippi the Result of Accident.

Gen. Banks' Army Within Five Miles of the Rebel Works.

The U. S. mail steamship *Geo. Washington*, Capt. Gates, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst., with mail matter and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Washington*, in addition to the regular mails, brings a mail from the British Consul, and a mail bag from the fleet off Galveston, per the U. S. gunboat *Katahdin*, which was met off the Bar.

She also brings telegraphic dispatches sent to her at the pilots, embodying the latest intelligence from Baton Rouge, up to 4 P. M., on the 19th.

She met in the river, bound up, the propeller *Fair Haven*, with a draft of U. S. seamen on board. There were in the Bar and going up, the French ship *Le Zélande*, ships *J. M. May*, *Ocean Queen* and *Wizard King*, and barks *Comet*, *First Wing*, *E. Wright* and *J. Baker*.

The *Washington* experienced on the 20th and 21st, a very severe gale from E. N. E. to S. E.

THE FIRST NEWS FROM PORT HUDSON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

The following was received here this morning, addressed to Col. STARR, by steamer to New-York:

SOUTHWEST PASS, LA., March 19, 1863.

By Telegraph from Baton Rouge, March 19.

Commodore FARRAGUT, leading in the *Hartford*, attacked the Port Hudson batteries last night, at 11 o'clock, with his fleet. The steamer *Mississippi* ran aground, was abandoned, and burned. The firing on both sides was rapid and severe. The army is within five miles of the enemy's works, in good spirits and bound to win. Cavalry skirmishes have been the only fighting as yet.

(Signed.) CHARLES S. BULKLEY,
Assistant Superintendent of the Military Telegraph Gulf Department.

A DISPATCH RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

The following telegram was yesterday received at the New-England Rooms:

S. W. PASS, LA., Sunday, March 15.

Commodore FARRAGUT passed the Port Hudson batteries, last night, with six boats. The steamer *Mississippi* was aground, abandoned and burned. Col. STARR was wounded, yesterday, but not seriously. No big fight yet. General is well and in good spirits, and within five miles of Port Hudson with the army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

State of New-Orleans on the Eve of the Great Conflict—Affairs at Baton Rouge—State of the Army—Feeling the Enemy—The Colored Regiments—The Feeling Toward Them—Sad Accident.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, Friday, March 13, 1863.

I told you in my last that we were on the eve of action, and I was not mistaken. Finding that Banks had assumed in New-Orleans a decided appearance of some onward movement, I made up my mind to leave our dreary quarters there, and hasten on to this place, arriving in the *Baltic* Rotterdam transport on the evening of Thursday, the 12th.

The appearance of New-Orleans, prior to my departure, presented the most singular contrast imaginable to the state in which we had seen it for the three months previous. Through the almost deserted streets, in the vicinity of the St. Charles, every place in which we had been in the habit of seeing the military congregate and parading, was a total absence of anything of a warlike character. Civilians met together, in knots of two and three, whispering mysteriously to each other. The Secessionists were everywhere seen putting their heads together, in deep conclave about some apparently momentous subject, and everything betokened that deep calm which precedes a storm. Nor were sundry distinct rumblings wanted as to what might happen in New-Orleans, should we chance to meet with any disaster up the river. Of this, however, nobody entertains the remotest idea.

STATE OF BATON ROUGE.

On arriving here, the first difficulty I encountered was to recognize the place. A perfect fleet was riding in front of the city, where before all was comparatively desolate; and the river had risen so amazingly that the city I expected to find perched, as before, upon its high bluff, was level with the broad Mississippi. There was movement everywhere; steamboats discharging cannon and stores, squads of troops marching to and fro, horsemen galloping in every direction, and everything denoting that we were about to witness some grand demonstration.

The morning afterward (to-day) the whole of this fleet had disappeared, having gone up the river, and regiment after regiment was filing out in grand order—whether in the name of conflict or merely a great reconnoissance, I know not. To-morrow (Saturday) morning, by daylight, our forces will be all on the move, under the command of Gens. AUGUR, EMORY and GROVER, and Col. DUBOIS, one of the most gallant officers in the United States service. What we are going to do, and how, it will be time enough to talk of in my next, by which time important events may have transpired.

STATE OF THE ARMY.

In spite of all that croakers or rebel sympathizers may have said to the contrary, I am happy to tell you that a pretty wide and active investigation on my part, during the last two days, has convinced me that our troops are in the best health and spirits, and "ready for the fray." They have had some sickness among them, during the last few months, and a certain amount of mortality, but nothing unusual; and, of those now taking the field, from the Major-General Commanding to the private, every man is conscious of the tremendous importance of the contest now at hand, and full of determination to carry it through to the honor of American soldiers.

If Gen. BANKS succeeds in this enterprise—as I sincerely hope and believe he will—it will justly keep his name where he has long since placed it—high among our military chieftains. His glory in the Shenandoah Valley, came from what he accomplished in proportion to the means at his disposal; and I feel it will turn out that his capacities are being now tested in precisely the same manner. I say this, because in the event of our success not proving as complete as it should be, I know the level of dissatisfaction and disappointment that will go up from the North. Not that I anticipate anything like a reverse, but merely that I would bespeak fair play in one of the bravest and best Generals that the war has yet developed. Nobody feels more intensely than Gen. BANKS himself, the immense load of responsibility placed upon him; and yet there is no man more cheerful and hopeful than himself in the whole army. If he has a heavier duty here than even in the Shenandoah Valley, the enemy has more weak points to stave upon; and you may depend that these points are not ignored by a commander, as vacuous and divergent as Gen. BANKS has hitherto proved himself.

FEELING THE ENEMY.

During the last two or three days, reconnoissances have been going on both by land and water, by which the enemy would seem to be counting himself pretty closely to his quarters at Port Hudson. One of these expeditions, which went out at 3 A. M., this morning, has returned this evening. It was undertaken by Col. PAINE, Acting Brigadier-General; Col. BROOM, of the Forty-eighth Massachusetts, and two companies of cavalry under Capt. McGEE; the infantry being composed of two regiments, the Forty-eighth Massachusetts and the Second Louisiana. The *Iberville*, *St. Maurice* and *Sallie Robinson* conveyed them up the river as far as Davis' Island—about five miles from Port Hudson—to a place called Springfield Landing. Here they disembarked, and proceeding inland—at times wading up to their waists in water—they fell in with musty, straggling outposts of rebel cavalry and infantry, who shadadded after a few little skirmishes. It was nothing very formidable, as we only had one man slightly wounded and a horse killed—we, in return, killing one man, taking two prisoners and a number of guns, blankets, pistols, &c.; but the end of the reconnoissance was obtained in ascertaining the feeds of the rebels, previous to their grand movements that may shortly follow. NEMO.

RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT.

[The dispatches, which were put on board the *George Washington*, at the Southwest Pass, on the afternoon of the 19th, give the latest intelligence, which we have from our own sources.

It will be seen by the foregoing letter that on the morning of the 13th, the whole fleet under Commodore FARRAGUT had started up the river from Baton Rouge, either for the purpose of attacking Port Hudson or for a great reconnoissance—our correspondent says he don't know which. The latest dispatches show that the object of the movement was to have the fleet pass the batteries, the land force being held in reserve.

Port Hudson is but twenty miles above Baton Rouge, and the position is very strong. The river is narrow, the banks high, and completely lined with batteries.

The following is the dispatch which reached us from rebel sources some days since, announcing the attack said to have been made next day. It came in the Richmond *Whig* of the 17th:

"The bombardment commenced on Port Hudson at 3 o'clock on the 14th. At 12 o'clock, midnight, a desperate engagement took place, the enemy attempting to pass our batteries under cover of darkness. The firing was terrific. One gunboat passed in a disabled condition. The United States frigate *Mississippi* was burnt to the water's edge, in front of our batteries. One large vessel was completely riddled, a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back. Our victory was complete. There were no casualties on our part. Thirty-six men and one Midshipman of the *Mississippi* were brought in by our cavalry, several of them severely wounded. FARRAGUT's flag-ship is down the river, disabled."

We must await further intelligence before we can decide upon the real character of the operations. Gen. BANKS writes in good spirits, and with evident hopes of success. The movement of the 14th was clearly not decisive.—ED. TIMES.]

Condition of Gen. Banks' Army—Prospects of the Negro Soldiers.

BATON ROUGE, Friday, March 13, 1863.

The more I see of our colored regiments, and the more I converse with our soldiers, the more convinced I am that upon them we must ultimately rely as *the principal source of our strength in these latitudes*.

It is perfect nonsense for any one to attempt to talk away the broad fact, evident as the sun at noonday, that these men are capable not only of making good soldiers, but the very best of soldiers. The Third Louisiana Native Guards, Col. NIZAS, are encamped here, and a more orderly, disciplined, robust and effective set of men I defy any one to produce.

An old European officer—one who has followed the profession of arms from his very boyhood—said to me to-day: "In one essential respect, Sir, I believe that, in a short time, these colored soldiers will surpass any we have in our army;—I mean in *subordination*, without which no army can be effective. We are in the habit of carrying our *citizenship* with us into the field, and that begets an amount of undue familiarity between officers and men that is often destructive of obedience. Toward the black man we feel none of these delicate sentiments of equality; and he, on his part, has always been accustomed to be commanded. Beside this, he is acclimated; knows the country thoroughly, and if called upon to fight, will fight in earnest; for he knows that if taken prisoner he will meet no mercy."

There are many who still sneer at the idea of a colored man being able to fight,—but it is only fair to state that if the latter does not give a good account of himself on the battle-field, it is simply because no party will permit him the chance of proving what he can do there. Col. NIZAS, anxious to have an opportunity of exhibiting to the world what his command is capable of, and thus put their manhood beyond all question, has implored Gen. BANKS to put him in the foremost point of danger in the coming struggle, and says that his men are as ready as himself to stake their lives upon the result; but the General—doubtless acting upon explicit orders—says that they must, at present at least, be confined to manning the fortifications here.

FEELING TOWARD THEM.

I am happy to say that the feeling toward these colored regiments, throughout the army, is undergoing the most rapid and extraordinary changes. Soldiers that—only a few months, nay, weeks, ago—would have flown into a furious passion at the bare idea of a black man carrying a musket like themselves, now say, "Oh, if you are going to give them white officers, that is another affair altogether." I have conversed with officers and privates, I may say and without exaggeration, by dozens, and I find but one feeling prevailing throughout, viz: To support the President through *any and every measure* to put down the rebellion. Their remark is, "Why shouldn't they stand fire as well as we?"

Here and there an exception is to be found, but it is sure to be some stuck-up youth who fancies himself made of better stuff than our naval officers, who have no compunctions of pride in using black crews,—or some cowardly fellow who is wanting some excuse to sneak out of the army anyhow. I don't know what the army may be elsewhere, but I tell you if it is at all resembles the Army of the Gulf, your Northern "Copperheads" had better look to a long-rope of escape, before these exposed frauds call them to account. The army, as I have seen it, is in no humor to believe that the blood of their brothers and comrades has crimsoned this continent, only for the honor of being led by designing villains to the footstool of Jeff. DAVIS. If the Army of the Gulf has not yet loudly avowed the significant utterance of those of the West, and of Rosecrans, it is simply that they are too busily employed just now. That voice, I know, will yet be heard, and in tones of thunder.

SAD ACCIDENT.

On the evening of my arrival here, a painful event occurred. It was about 6 o'clock when, standing on the deck of the *St. Mary's*, lying alongside of the *St. Maurice*, I heard a voice from the inlet shout: "Man overboard!" The poor fellow in the water called out for assistance, but before lights could be got and a boat lowered—which were done with incredible speed—we heard his last gurgling cry, and he was lost in the darkness beyond all attempts at discovery. His name was WILLIAM TAMER, forage and commissary, a person of 35 years of age, universally respected here. He was from Tolland, Mass., and has left a wife and child. NEMO.

Mr. RUDOLPHO RIVERS,

Under date of March 14, J. BUCKNER CLARKE, United States Provisional Marshal for the State of Louisiana, has issued a decree ordering a sequestration and attachment to issue against the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of JOHN RIVERS.

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

General Burnside to Arrive in Cincinnati To-day.

The Rebel Army Confronting Gen. Rosecrans.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 23.

Gen. BURNSIDE and his Staff will arrive in this city to-morrow morning.

Gen. TYLER desiring to enter the field, Gen. BURNSIDE has been appointed as his successor, and will take command at Cairo to-day.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Murfreesboro which says it is reported that the rebels have recrossed Duck River in force.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, it is expected, will take immediate command of the rebel army at Tullahoma.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 15th instant, claims that the anticipated attack on Charleston is a feint, and that the next blow will be struck on the Gulf City. It strongly intimates that Mobile is the real object of attack.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Storm—Marine News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 21.

The storm was very severe, in this vicinity, all last night, with a heavy northeast wind.

No disasters to shipping have as yet been heard from.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived from Washington, to-day, with recruits to join their regiments.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* also arrived to-day from Baltimore, with hay and grain.

A steamer from Newbern, with mails for New-York, came up the Roads last evening. She sent her mails ashore and left.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 22.

The iron-clad *Keokuk* steamed down Hampton Roads at 2 o'clock this afternoon and went to sea.

There is nothing new at Yorktown or Suffolk.

FROM BARBADOS.

The Florida and Her Depredations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BARBADOS, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

The Confederate steamer *Florida*, Capt. MAYRYE, came into our harbor yesterday. Her advent created the most intense excitement, for this is essentially a Secesh place.

The *Florida* has been very active since her departure from Mobile, and has destroyed about $6,000,000 of American property. She sailed at sunset to the westward, and 'tis presumed she will be heard of in Cuban waters in a brief time, or shortly join SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, and work with that renowned pirate. It is to be hoped that our cruisers will fall in with these troublesome confederates, and exterminate them at once. The *Florida* has had quite an ovation here, even from the negroes. Capt. MAYRYE dined with the Governor yesterday, and was treated with very marked courtesy. He was in citizen's clothes, and excited considerable interest. The ladies seemed to fancy this notorious pirate exceedingly. The officers have not been on shore, as their duty has confined them to the vessel.

The Captain and family of the *Jacob Bell*, which was destroyed by the *Florida*, have arrived at St. Thomas. They speak highly of the courtesy shown them by their captors.

STARS AND STRIPES.

From San Francisco.

$100,000 IN TREASURE FROM THE WRECK OF THE GOLDEN GATE, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 21.

The *Constitution* brought from the wreck of the *Golden Gate* $100,000 in treasure; also, 3,000 bags of coffee from the Isthmus, creating a panic in the market. Rio declined to 27c.; Costa Rica to 25c. Alcohol and Whisky improved. Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange, equivalent to 40@45 premium for gold in New-York, 30@ premium. Sterling, 48@. Legal-tenders, 62@66, with considerable inquiry for remittance East.

The recent showers have greatly benefited the agricultural districts, which were suffering from drouth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 23.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 450 passengers, including a battalion of cavalry for a Massachusetts regiment, and $250,000 in treasure for England, and $214,000 for New-York.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, with $90,000 in treasure, arrived to-day from the Northern coast.

Families are emigrating to Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

The newspapers are publishing facts and rumors concerning different gold fields. Those at Boise River and Caribro are receiving chief attention.

Several steamers will run on the Upper Columbia and tributaries this season.

The Snake Indians are troublesome in the Boise River region, but the constant increase of the mining population insures general safety.

A schooner from Queen Charlotte Island has arrived with eight tons of superior copper ore.

Promotions in New-York Regiments.

ALBANY, Monday, March 23.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, DAVID M. WOODSELL, Lieutenant-Colonel; CHARLES E. DAVIS, Major; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, JAMES A. MCMANUS, Colonel; Eighty-ninth, THEOPHILUS L. ENGLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Good News Expected from Vicksburgh and Charleston.

Gen. Burnside to Command the Department of the Ohio.

The Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

GOOD NEWS EXPECTED AND HOPED.

The news received to-day by the Government from Port Hudson and Vicksburgh is of the most cheering character. Intelligence is hourly expected of the raising of the Rebel blockade of Vicksburgh, and of a speedy opening of the Mississippi River for free navigation. From Charleston, too, good news is hourly expected.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S NEW COMMAND.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, to succeed Gen. WRIGHT, who failed of his confirmation as Major-General. Gen. BURNSIDE has urged the reappointment of Gen. WRIGHT to a Major-Generalship, in the face of the Senate's rejection, in order that he might be able to take an important command under Gen. BURNSIDE. The latter officer, it is understood, has not favored this recommendation, and it is therefore scarcely probable that it will be successful.

REPORT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Senator WADE, Chairman of the War Committee, will return here in the course of a week or ten days, when the report of the Committee will be formally adopted and given to the public. The testimony, which is very voluminous, relates principally to military operations in Virginia, and especially to Gen. MCCLELLAN's campaigns on the Peninsular and in Maryland. The report is said to be very severe on this commander, and also on several of his subordinates.

Gen. MEADE, in his testimony before the Committee, says that at the battle of Fredericksburgh with 4,500 men he broke the enemy's right, and drove them back a considerable distance; and that had he been reinforced in time the fortunes of the battle would have been in our favor.

The testimony of a Mr. SEWARD, who, at the time of our advance on Richmond, was living within the enemy's lines at Yorktown, is to the effect that at the time of our advance up the Peninsula the rebel force at Yorktown under MAGRUDER never exceeded from eight to ten thousand men; that he overseer told Gen. MCCLELLAN so, and offered to lead his army direct to Richmond.

It is also shown that Gen. HOOKER requested permission, on three separate and distinct occasions, to lead his division against the enemy's intrenchments at Yorktown. This was refused by MCCLELLAN.

Gen. HOOKER, upon being asked by a member of the Committee to give his opinion in regard to MCCLELLAN's abilities as a military commander, said, "that MCCLELLAN, on his mission of observation to Sebastopol, saw and studied only intrenching, and that he knew nothing else now."

It is averred that much of the testimony taken is of a character so discreditable to the early conduct of the war that the Committee will not publish it, but have voted to seal it up and hide it away in the secret archives of the Senate. It is known that the evidence against certain officers is of such a conclusive character that Court-martials will at once be ordered in their cases. Gen. FRANKLIN, it is understood, will demand a Court of Inquiry.

A great deal of feeling has been excited in military circles here, by the transpiration of the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN, after the battle of Williamsburgh, telegraphed to the President for authority to place Gens. HEINTZELMAN and SUMNER under arrest for misconduct in that action. Mr. LINCOLN replied that the people would not let him put his foot upon the necks of those two officers, if the President and his Cabinet backed him in the act.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, arrived here to-day and made his report to the Secretary of War. He has succeeded, after much labor, in getting all the citizens released and exchanged. The rebel authorities tried very hard to force many of these prisoners into their service. Col. LUDLOW confirms the reports of the great distress existing in Richmond and other parts of the South for want of food. He says they met with a serious loss by the burning of an immense storehouse of supplies, of which no newspaper mention has ever been made.

PROVOST-MARSHALS.

The Secretary of War is busily making appointments of Provost-Marshals for the States of New-York, Ohio and Massachusetts. No announcement of the appointments will be made until all are completed. The Secretary will next take up those for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-England. The President has expressed his desire that the best men shall be selected, without reference to party.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

A Cabinet officer has urged the appointment of Gen. HEINTZELMAN to the command of the Department of Missouri, made vacant by Gen. SCHOFIELD's death.

MUST TAKE THE OATH.

At the meeting of the District Court this morning for business, the new Judges announced that the lawyers practicing before them must take the oath of allegiance. Several took it without hesitation. Many, however, declared they would never take it; but they probably will.

THE CAVALRY PICKETS CAPTURED.

The number of cavalry pickets captured on Saturday, by the rebels, at Bellcam's Ford, dwindle down to fifteen, instead of thirty, as reported by a conspiratory. The rebel force was composed principally of guerrillas and a few of STUART's cavalry.

MEDICAL BOARD.

The Secretary of War has ordered that a Medical Board, consisting of Surgeon TEN BROEK, United States Army, Assistant-Surgeons SMITH and MACLEAN, shall convene in San Francisco on the 20th of April, to examine applicants for admission into the Medical Staff of the regular army.

DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The dismissal of Surgeon LEVI GERMAN, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been approved by the President.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

First—In ascertaining the increased value of cloths, mentioned in section 96, act of March 3, Assessors will require returns of sales of such cloths when dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared, and from the amount or price per yard, or piece, will deduct the estimated value thereof at the time of such sale, provided the same had not been so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or otherwise prepared, and will assess a tax upon the difference. Evidence as to value in the preliminary stage of such inquiry must be satisfactory to the Assessor, and the best of which the case will admit.

Second—Evidence in support of a claim for remission or repayment of a tax, must be as far as the circumstances will admit satisfactory to the Assessor, and, as far as possible, the claim should be supported by the oath of the party, or of persons having knowledge of the facts.

Third—When evidence in support of such claim shall have been approved by the Assessor as satisfactory, it should be referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for final action.

The following construction of the amendments to Excise Law, viz.:

"Tailors, sewers and dressmakers, milliners and dressmakers, making clothing or articles of dress for men's, women's or children's wear, to order on owner's work, and not for sale generally, to the amount of one thousand dollars, shall pay a duty of one per centum ad valorem."

is considered to apply to such clothing or articles of dress, for men's, women's or children's wear, as are made upon personal order at a shop or place of business of the manufacturer, or the person or persons for whom such articles are made or manufactured, and all clothing or articles of dress sold in quantities among the ordinary personal wants of individuals, or in such quantity as to indicate that the purchaser intends to offer them for sale, will be subject to a duty of three per cent. ad valorem on the full amount of the sales. The act of the third instant, amending the excise law of July 1, 1862, will not relieve parties from the payment of taxes previously assessed, or from liability to assessment in all cases where such liability existed at the time of the passage of the first-named act.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1863.

The following named officers having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Brig.-Gen. RICKETTS is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieut. D. R. Wallace, 6th Ohio Volunteers.
Capt. —— Lincoln, Co. K, 19th Mass. volunteers.
Lieut. C. W. Kellogg, A. D. C., First Brigade Second Division.
Second Lieut. B. F. Abrams, 7th Indiana volunteers.
Lieut. G. W. TUCKER, 62d Illinois volunteers.
Lieut. G. S. Wygant, 41st Ohio volunteers.
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clarke, 121st New-York vols.
Lieut. Michael Clancy, 5th New-Jersey volunteers.
Surgeon Charles Sitzer, 99th Penn. volunteers.
Capt. Frank Place, 157th New-York Volunteers.
Second Lieut. John F. Johnson, 53d New-York Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon I. H. Hassenplug, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. Alexander Thompson, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. Horace P. Rugg, 56th N. Y. Volunteers.
Capt. George H. Maxser, 62d N. Y. Volunteers.
Capt. George W. Fuller, 16th Mich. Volunteers.
Second Lieut. L. Doolittle, A. C. S. Eleventh Army Corps.
Chaplain F. A. Whitted, 20th Indiana Volunteers.
Lieut. James Justice, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut.-Thos. Morton, 24th New-York Volunteers.
Lieut. O. L. Fassion, Battery G, 1271h Penn. Vols.
Second Lieut. Geo. W. Powell, 121st Penn. Vols.
Second Lieut. Michael Morse, 20th New-York Vols.
Second Lieut. A. Smith, 80th New-York Vols.
Lieut. John S. Fudge, 50th New-York Volunteers.
First Lieut. H. Sweet, 140th New-York Volunteers.
Major John Leonard, 73d New-York Volunteers.
Chaplain A. J. Warner, 19th Illinois Cavalry.
Lieut. Charles H. Raymon, 121st Penn. Volunteers.
Capt. F. C. Huber, 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. S. D. Ayers, 99th Ohio Volunteers.

Failing to Report at Headquarters Provost-Marshal, As Ordered.

Capt. Peter Beisel, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. M. Foster, 2d New-York Volunteers.
Lieut. Henry Brinker, 16th New-York Volunteers.
Assist.-Sur. A. Fulda, 119th New-York Volunteers.
Lieut. D. Russell, 137th New-York Volunteers.
Acting Assist.-Sur. C. C. Bayden, Judiciary-square Hospital.
Capt. E. Whitcomb, 4th Maine Volunteers.

Failing to Report at Convalescent Camp, as Ordered.

Lieut. A. Dixon, 16th New-York Volunteers.

Desertion.

Second Lieut. Robert Moore, 31st Illinois Volunteers.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

A letter received to-day from California describes the new United States Senator, CONNESS, as a thorough Anti-Slavery War Democrat, who avows his hatred of the chivalry on principle, and is for fighting out this struggle to the last man and last dollar. He is between 35 and 40 years of age; in character and policy much like BROOKS; is a bachelor, and in his habits blameless, and in his political relations wholly free and pure.

THE CASE OF COL. D'UTASSY.

By order of the Secretary of War, the Court-martial in the case of Col. D'UTASSY has been dissolved. He will be dismissed, without the usual forms, or the expense of a trial.

GONE TO NEW-YORK.

Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON left here for New-York to-day.

DISMISSED.

Major LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Fifth Regular cavalry, has been dismissed the service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia organized to-day, Present Chief Justice CARTER and associates OLIN and WILEY. R. J. MEIGS of Tennessee was sworn in as Clerk. Judge CARTER addressed the members of the Bar, of whom a large number were in attendance, saying, among other things, that this being a new Court, new rules and regulations became necessary. The Judges, after consultation, had agreed to require the oath of loyalty, as enacted by Congress in July last, to be taken by all the practitioners at that Bar. This was not from any spirit of caprice, or because they doubted the loyalty of the attorneys; it had been subscribed to by Senators and Judges, and no gentleman could decline to take it.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

A gentleman recently arrived here from the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., says it is uncertain when the attack by our forces on any of the Southern Atlantic ports may be expected. Preparations were being made for a heavy demonstration at a point which it may not be now prudent to mention. The officers of the navy feel confident of success, but time is necessarily required to perfect all the arrangements to secure that end.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had a satisfactory conference to-day with the representatives of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Apaches and Cuddes. These Indians are from the Rocky Mountains, Denver, the borders of New-Mexico, &c., and the tribes are scattered several hundred miles. A delegation of Utes is expected this week. The object of the Government is to concentrate them so as to render more safe the routes to the gold mines and the Pacific, and to conclude treaties of peace with them.

RETURN OF SECRETARY USHER.

Secretary of the Interior USHER has returned from his visit to Indiana.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Latest from the Yazoo Pass Expedition.

OUR FORCES BESIEGING FORT PEMBERTON.

Destruction of a Rebel Steamer Loaded with Cotton.

Opening of the Lake Providence Canal.

A RUSH OF MIGHTY WATERS.

DISPATCHES FROM REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

A letter from Rear-Admiral PORTER, dated March 14, has been received, in which he speaks of the difficulties of navigating Yazoo Pass with safety in the vessels of the expedition. The natural impediments are represented as similar to those heretofore reported. He says nothing as to any engagement with the enemy, up to that date.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, in another dispatch, says he has received information from Lieut.-Commander WATSON SMITH, that on the 7th inst., the whole expedition arrived in the *Tallahatchie*, which gives us control of the heart of Mississippi. The vessels all got through in fighting condition, excepting the *Forest*, which lost her wheel entirely. This movement of the fleet evidently alarmed the rebels, as they are energetically at work preparing themselves against all contingencies. There is much distress in Vicksburgh. The occupants have no meat, but are living almost exclusively on corn meal.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 23.

Advices from the YAZOO PASS expedition represent that the movements are slow, but that there is every prospect of getting through successfully.

Our forces had debarked near Greenwood, and were besieging Fort Pemberton.

A number of our transports were badly damaged in getting through the Pass.

The ram *Lioness* overhauled the steamer *Parallel* with three thousand bales of cotton on the 16th inst., crowding her so closely that the rebels were compelled to run her ashore and burn her.

The rebels burn the cotton on every plantation as the army advances.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23.

The *Tribune* has a special dispatch from Lake Providence, dated the 16th inst., which says:

"Contrary to the belief expressed in a former dispatch, the authorities concluded to let the water in at this point at sundown to-day.

The water is now pouring in, threatening friend and foe alike.

The aperture is twenty feet wide already and is visibly widening at the mouth.

By morning the greater part of the town of Lake Providence will be submerged."

Condition of Affairs at Fairfax Court-House.

Extract of a letter dated

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Friday, March 20, 1863.

Affairs have changed sensibly for the better about Fairfax Station since the last rebel raid and and capture of Gen. STEVENSON. The command of the forces for the defense of that important position, after that piece of "flat burglary," fell, by virtue of his rank, to Col. STEVE, of the Twelfth Vermont. Col. STEVE at once established the headquarters in the midst of the brigade, instead of five miles away from it, and has been laboring with characteristic energy and success to put the post in a condition of thorough defensibility. Without going into particulars, it can be said, with all truth, that more has been done during the past week to secure the safety of the position than had been accomplished through the two months previous.

We learn that Col. STEVE is highly recommended for a Brigadiership, to which Vermont is still fully entitled by the number of regiments she has put into the field. His appointment and assignment to the permanent command of the Vermont Second Brigade would be most gratifying to all who have been under his command, and who have had the best opportunity to learn his soldierly qualities, and there are few Colonels in the service who would more worthily wear the rank and honors of the Brigadiership, of which he is now performing the duties so acceptably.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Mississippi.

PAROLED PRISONERS FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK AND QUEEN OF THE WEST ON BOARD.

The United States steam-transport *Mississippi*, Capt. BAKER, arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans, Ship Island, Key West, &c. She brings a large number of passengers. Among them are a number of officers belonging to the *Harriet Lane* and *Queen of the West*, who return as paroled prisoners.

The *Mississippi* stopped at Key West for coal. Nothing of importance had transpired at that place since last advices. The prize steamer *Peterhoff* was still lying in port. While the *Mississippi* was at Key West a soldier named JOHN LINCOLN, belonging to the Fourth Massachusetts battery, died on board, and was buried at the military cemetery at that place.

Indian Troubles in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Monday, March 23.

Last night the Humboldt Indians attacked the station eight miles West of Deer Creek, killed the men, burnt the station, took the stage stock and a large herd belonging to private parties. The stage-driver was killed, and a passenger mortally wounded. Troops have already reached there, and the route is again open.

The Christian Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 22.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission for the army was held here to-night. Maj.-Gen. CURTIS presided. Stirring addresses were made by Messrs. JOHNS and BURNHAM, of this city, Gen. CURTIS and Rev. B. W. CHEEVER. Liberal contributions to promote the object of the Commission were secured.

Terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FARMERSVILLE, Va., Monday, March 23.

The daily packets and transient steamboats used latterly by the Government for temporary service on the Ohio River, being now released, goods are transported with dispatch as heretofore, from this point to Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 23, 1863.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 102¼ | 100 Pacific M. S. Co.....100
14,000 do.....102¼ | 50 do.....100¼
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. 104¼ | 200 do.....100¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Coup. 107¼ | 100 do.....100¼
10,000 do.....94 | 50 do.....100¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s 6-20s.....60 | 100 do.....190
2,000 do.....60 | 100 do.....191
2,000 do.....60¼ | 100 do.....191
2,000 do.....60¼ | 100 do.....192
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1867, Coup. 98¼ | 100 N. Y. Cen. R.....118¾
2,000 do.....98¼ | 100 Erie Railway.....30¾
2,000 do.....98¼ | 100 do.....30¾
1,000 Ky. State 6s.....104 | 1000 do.....30¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 102¼ | 100 do.....30¾
2,000 W. L. M. & Pitts. 102¼ | 100 do.....30¾
7,000 Virginia State 6s.....50 | 200 do.....30¾
1,000 N. Y. City 6s, '73.....100 | 100 do.....30¾
2,000 Col. State 7s.....100 | 100 do.....30¾
2,000 do.....102¼ | 100 Erie Railway Pref. 50
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '76.....100 | 100 do.....30¾
5,000 Erie 1st M. B.....100 | 200 do.....30¾
3,000 Erie 2d M. B. '55.....115¾ | 100 do.....30¾
4,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st M. 111 | 300 Hudson R. R.....100
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M.....115 | 100 do.....100¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M.....100 | 100 do.....100¾
25,000 Harlem R. 2d M.....104 | 1200 Harlem R.....30¾
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d F. B. 115 | 200 do.....30¾
10,000 Tol. & P. 1st m.....94¾ | 100 do.....30¾
40,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m. 75 | 400 Har. R. Pref.....50¾
2,000 do.....77¾ | 100 Reading R.....
27,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.....67 | 100 do.....
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. 112¾ | 100 do.....
40 Mechanics' Bank.....103¾ | 100 Mich. Cen. R.....
50 Bank of America.....115 | 700 Mich. S. & N. I. R.....61
10 National Bank.....106 | 200 do.....61
40 Am. Ex. Bank.....100 | 50 Nor. & Wor. R.....
10 Bank of the Rep.....106 | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. R.....
10 Metropolitan Bank.....106 | 50 do.....
25,000 Amer. Gold.....153¾ | 50 Panama R.....
121,000 do.....153¾ | 50 Ill. Cen. Full S.....90
60,000 do.....153¾ | 700 Clev. & Pitts R.....72¾
1,000 do.....153¾ | 200 do.....72¾
200 Cin. Cin. & Brook.....50 | 100 do.....72¾
200 Canton Co.....25½ | 25 Gal. & Chi. R.....94
50 do.....25¾ | 200 do.....94¾
100 do.....25¾ | 100 do.....94¾
2075 Quicksr Min. Co.....45 | 200 do.....95
50 do.....45¾ | 200 do.....95
50 do.....45¾ | 200 Clev. & Tol. Rd.....95
100 Mariposa.....10 | 100 do.....95¾
100 New-Jersey Zinc.....58 | 50 do.....95¾
100 Cent. Am. Y. Co. Ins 45¾ | 50 Chic. & R. I. R.....94¾
100 do.....50 | 100 do.....94¾
100 do.....50 | 200 do.....94¾
100 do.....50 | 200 do.....94¾
100 do.....54¾ | 150 Mil. & Ft. du C. R.....
100 do.....54 | 82 Ind. & Chi. R.....72
100 Bucks Co. Lead Co.....25 | 50 P., F. W. & C. R.....
100 do.....25 | 100 do.....64¾
100 do.....25 | 40 Alt. & T. H. R.....
100 do.....25 | 50 do.....
100 Chic. & N. W. R.....26¾ | 50 Chic. & Alton P. 130
100 do.....26¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 102¾ | 100 N. Y. Cen. R.....118¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. 104¾ | 100 do.....118¾
10,000 do.....104¾ | 100 do.....118¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou. 98 | 400 Erie Railway.....30¾
97,000 Tenn. 7-3-10 6s.....60 | 100 do.....30¾
Notes: Old & April.....60 | 100 do.....30¾
20,000 do.....107¾ | 200 do.....30¾
11,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. c. s. '64 | 100 do.....30 30¾
5,000 do.....Oct. 100¾ | 50 Hud. R. R.....100¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.....61¾ | 50 do.....100¾
1,000 Penn St. 6s.....100¾ | 100 do.....100¾
1,000 Ohio 6s '81.....101¾ | 100 do.....101
1,000 Gal. & C. M. M.....118 | 20 Chic. & R. I. R.....94
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m 77¾ | 200 do.....94¾
2,000 Mich. S. & N. I. G. 85 | 1000 Harlem R.....30¾
20,000 Amer. Gold.....151¾ | 1000 do.....30¾
150,000 do.....151¾ | 100 do.....30¾
40,000 do.....151¾ | 100 Harlem R. Pref.....50
50,000 do.....152¾ | 100 do.....50¾
1,000 do.....151 | 100 do.....50¾
25 Merch. Ex. Bank.....99 | 200 do.....50¾
50 Canton Company.....35¾ | 200 Reading R.....
100 Cuba Coal Pro.....19 | 100 Mich. Cen. R.....
100 Quicksr M. Co.....45 | 200 M. S. & N. I. R.....61¾
200 do.....44¾ | 50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.....62¾
200 do.....44¾ | 200 Clev. & Pitts R.....72
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 24 | 100 do.....72¾
200 do.....24¾ | 100 do.....72¾
25 do.....24¾ | 100 do.....72¾
5 Ch. Gas Co. Brook.....100 | 600 Gal. & Chic. R.....95
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.....127 | 100 do.....95
210 Pac. Mail S. Co.....192 | 100 do.....95
100 do.....s10 191¾ | 50 Clev. & Tol. R.....95
100 do.....192¾ | 100 do.....95¾
100 do.....192¾ | 100 P., F. W. & C. R.....64¾
50 do.....s10 191¾ | 48 Chi. & N. W. R.....26¾
100 do.....s10 191¾ | 50 Chic. R. & Q. R.....
100 Erie R. Pref.....50¾ | 50 Alt. & T. H. R.....34¾

PUBLIC BOARD—I. P. M.

$18,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer. 100¾ | 400 Erie Railway.....30
1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s.....97¾ | 1200 do.....30¾
50,000 Amer. Gold.....152¾ | 100 do.....30¾
10,000 do.....152¾ | 100 do.....30 30¾
150,000 do.....152¾ | 200 do.....30¾
40,000 do.....152¾ | 200 do.....30¾
100 do.....152¾ | 200 Harlem R.....50 30¾
200 Quicksr Min. Co.....44¾ | 400 H. S. & N. I. R.....61¾
60 do.....44¾ | 100 do.....61¾
100 do.....44¾ | 50 Ill. Cen. Scrip.....62¾
100 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 24¾ | 1500 Clev. & Pitts. R.....72
100 do.....25 | 100 do.....72
50 do.....25 | 100 do.....72
150 Pac. M. S. Co.....192¾ | 200 do.....72
200 do.....192¾ | 200 do.....72¾
100 do.....b3 192¾ | 300 Galena & Chi.....95
200 do.....192¾ | 200 do.....95
200 do.....192¾ | 100 do.....94¾
640 do.....192 | 100 do.....b3 94¾
1000 Harlem R. Pref.....b3 94¾ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R.....96¾
100 do.....94¾ | 100 Chic. & R. I. R.....94¾
100 do.....94¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....102¾ | 1200 Erie Railway.....30¾
10,000 U. S. Debt Cer.....100 | 400 do.....30¾
30,000 Amer. Gold.....s3 151¾ | 50 do.....30¾
140,000 do.....151¾ | 50 do.....30¾
50,000 do.....s3 152¾ | 100 do.....30¾
17,000 Tenn. 6s.....60¾ | 1200 Harlem R.....50¾
7,000 Mo. St. 6s.....62¾ | 200 do.....50 30¾
100 Canton Co.....25¾ | 100 Harlem R. Pref.....64¾
50 Quicksr M. Co.....s10 44¾ | 100 Mich. Cen. R.....b60 104
50 do.....b3 44¾ | 150 M. S. & N. I. R.....b3 61¾
50 do.....44¾ | 50 do.....61¾
50 do.....b10r 45 | 200 Ill. Cen. R.....b3 92¾
150 do.....44¾ | 100 Clev. & Pitts R.....72¾
200 do.....45 | 200 do.....72
50 Pacific Mail.....192¾ | 200 do.....b3 72¾
50 do.....s3 192¾ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R.....b30 95¾
100 do.....192¾ | 200 do.....b3 95
100 do.....192¾ | 400 do.....95
100 do.....s1 192¾ | 200 Chi. & R. I. R.....94
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....s3 118 | 1000 do.....95
200 Erie Pref.....50¾ | 300 P., F. W. & Chi.....61¾
100 do.....50 50¾ | 200 do.....61¾

Monday, March 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 21, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 14:

Decrease in Loans	$4,046,270
Decrease in Specie	2,154,923
Increase in Circulation	47,283
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	5,029,568

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last year:

	March 14, 1863.	March 7, 1863.	March 15, 1862.
Capital	$99,057,000	$99,128,000	$99,128,000
Loans	172,818,266	172,820,479	177,878,949
Specie	22,022,236	22,055,152	26,110,065
Circulation	8,260,209	8,209,729	8,657,018
Gross Deposits	116,330,676	112,300,001	124,172,502
Exchanged	10,229,397	46,308,225	51,228,469
Government	27,091,678	287,086,469	179,044,036
In Sub-Treasury	4,035,987	13,208,782	14,346,712

On the Bank return, this afternoon, the Specie line shows a reaction corresponding with the export of last week and the payments into the Sub-Treasury, together about two millions of dollars. Next week the Sub-Treasury will disburse $3,000,000 in Gold on the April interest due on the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Loan column shows a further large liquidation, the result in part of the recent advances on Gold Coin, which could no longer be continued without reducing the loans to the par value of the Gold and paying the extra stamp of ½ ₩ cent. and 6 ₩ cent. interest to the Government. Loans have also been called in, or voluntarily paid up, on Bills of Exchange on Europe. The Deposit line is largely reduced from the above causes, and also by conversion into United States Stock of 1882, and Certificates of Deposit with the Sub-Treasury. The price of Gold Coin fell 3 ₩ cent., to-day, on a reduced volume of speculation and a dull demand for export. The favorable news from the Mississippi River also contributed to the heavy feeling among the buyers of Gold, while further advancing the demand and price for Government Stocks. The subscriptions to the new Loan of 1882, were again large. The price for Money, to the Brokers, on demand loan, is 5@6 ₩ cent., and the supply easy. The deposits with the Treasury, on 5 ₩ cent. interest, continue on a liberal scale. The amount left with the New-York office, today, is $625,000. Mr. Cooke, the United States Loan Agent, telegraphs from Philadelphia that the subscriptions to the 6 ₩ cents of 1882, to-day, reach $800,000 in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston.

There was a buoyant Stock Exchange today, the dealings in Government Securities leaning off on a strong demand at the early Regular Board for nearly all descriptions. These were followed by Pacific Mail and Erie Shares, the former at an advance of 5 ₩ cent., and the latter at 1 ₩ cent. on Monday's quotations. Money was more easy during the day in Street dealings, and at the close there was some drop due to New-York Central, while most of the Western Roads were firm at an advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. The fresh fall of 3 ₩ cent. in the price of Gold Coin and the news from Port Hudson, via New-Orleans, in the afternoon, created a general good feeling in the market, and there was much rejoicing at the firm and advancing appearance of the Government Stocks, to which speculation as well as investment is now strongly directed. The influence of this improved Public Credit, and the fall in Gold, contrary to some of the theories on the Street, have imparted a more substantial confidence to the Share speculation than was felt when Gold was selling at 165 @173 ₩ cent. This change of feeling is too recent, perhaps, to judge fairly of its probable continuance.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Saturday night, the market closing firm:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	164	161¾	Harlem Pref.	94	94¾
U. S. 6s 1881	104¼	104¾	Mich. Central	103¾	104¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	117	Mich. Southern	42¾	41¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	Mich. Guaranty	107¾	107¾
Erie Preferred	50¾	50¾	Illinois Central	92	92¾
Hudson	99¾	99¾	Pittsburgh	77¾	77¾
Reading	48¾	48¾	Fort Wayne	84¾	84¾
Pacific Mail	192¾	192¾	Cleveland & Pitts	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver Co.	45	45	Treasury Certificates	100	100
Harlem	30¾	30¾	7-30 Int. Notes, 1st	100¾	100¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	American Exchange	99¾
Commerce	117	Bank of the Republic	100¾
Union	107	Bank of North America	100
Liberty	110	Hanover	99¾
Greenwich	112	Irving	99¾
Mechanics' & Drovers'	111	Metropolitan	102
Phenix	101	Market	99
Mechanics'	107	Nassau	99
Merchants'	112	Shoe and Leather	100
Seventh Ward	100	Continental	99¾
State of New-York	99	Commonwealth	97¾
Commerce	97¾	New-York County	100
Broadway	100	Importers' & Traders'	199
Ocean	99¾	Park	102
Mercantile	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are firm and on the rise:

Erie Reds, '88	128½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
Erie thirds, '73	115¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. coud.	77¾
R., N. Y. & Erie 1st, '91	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	46
Hud. first, '84	110	Hak. & St. Jo. Stocks	70
Hud. thirds, '84	100	Det. Lans. & W. sixes	132
Hud. convertible, '67	84¾	Det. & Mil. first	80
Har. first, '66, '72	116	Tol. & Wab. seconds	62¾
Har. seconds, '68	101	Clev. & Tol. c.	112¾
Har. thirds, '76	106¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103¾
Mich. South. 7 ₩ c. 2d s.	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	77
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩c.	115¾	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	106¾
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1st, s. f.	100	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	93¾
Lad. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	30	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80¾
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100¾		

The Chemical Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of six ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of April next.

Holders of the unextended first mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Railroad may have the same extended on application at the office of Vermilye & Co., in this City, until the 1st of April, when the privilege will expire.

We learn that Messrs. Vermilye & Co. and Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Co., as regular correspondents of Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, the United States Loan Agent, are receiving subscriptions to, and furnishing the Bonds of 1882 on the same terms (and without risk or delay to applicants) as any other Sub-Agents.

The subscriptions to the Loan of 1882, made through Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-street, to-day, amount to $250,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,597,36329 (including for Customs, $155,000;) payments, $1,559,504 55; balance, $14,746,621 74.

The U. S. Banking Law.

The following correspondence has been submitted for publication by H. H. Van Dyck, Superintendent of the Banking Department:

Office of Barnes, Butler & Parsons, Counsellors at Law, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 28, 1863.

H. H. Van Dyck, Bank Superintendent:

Dear Sir: Section 62 of the new United States Currency act is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That any bank or banking association authorized by any State law to engage in the business of banking, and fully authorized under State law at the time of the passage of this act, and which shall be the holder and owner of United States bonds to the amount of fifty per centum of its capital stock, may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States such bonds or any part thereof in the manner provided by this act; and upon making such transfer and delivery, such bank or banking association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, circulating notes as herein provided, equal in amount to eighty per centum of the amount of the bonds so transferred and delivered."

Will your Department interpose any obstacle in the way of our City Banks availing themselves of the provisions of this section? If there is any objection, or if any action is requisite as between the Banks and your Department, will you kindly intimate it? Yours truly, WM. ALLEN BUTLER.

Bank Department, Albany, March 3, 1863.

Wm. Allen Butler, Esq.:

Absence from the city has prevented me from sooner replying to your note of the 26th ult.

The Constitution of this State, in article 6, section 6, declares: "The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money; and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie."

In accordance with this constitutional requirement, the Legislature has provided for the deposit in this Department of New-York and United States stocks, and bonds and mortgages, in specified proportions, as security for the redemption of notes issued; and corporations, associations and individuals are by law prohibited from issuing notes to circulate as currency, except in conformity to those provisions of law to which I have alluded.

Under these circumstances, it will be my duty to bring any infractions of the law of this State to the test of judicial decision. The remedy, if any is necessary or desirable, is with the Legislature, and not with this Department. The question is one of paramount jurisdiction, engendered by circumstances not within contemplation when the laws of this State bearing upon the subject were enacted. But no exception is made in the decisions of Banks authorized by Congress, or the banks of this State acting by permission of that body, there is no alternative left to me but to enforce, as far as practicable, those laws immediately connected with the administration of this Department. Respectfully, your obedient servant, H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 21.	Loans. March 14.	Specie. March 21.	Specie. March 14.
Bk. of New-York	3,065,189	3,097,961	1,422,617	1,541,238
Manhattan Co.	5,811,047	5,704,650	2,105,976	1,961,051
Merchants' Bank	7,053,270	7,197,009	1,202,102	2,194,132
Mechanics' Bank	5,297,481	5,411,183	2,455,229	2,455,229
Union Bank	3,209,634	3,268,554	1,159,870	1,239,268
Bank of America	9,790,976	9,948,927	2,600,317	2,622,480
Phenix Bank	2,164,059	2,180,722	806,116	917,126
City Bank	3,617,139	3,689,849	1,822,431	1,849,416
Tradesmen's Bank	2,242,472	2,246,139	771,427	768,528
Leather Manf. Bk.	2,611,414	2,657,000	1,156,000	1,180,000
Seventh Ward	3,123,583	3,209,167	2,767,000	2,692,167
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,763,769	2,808,523	172,296	172,296
National Bank	2,846,764	2,899,497	839,176	846,976
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,661,164	1,634,974	178,586	180,030
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,878,171	1,912,441	284,027	304,184
Greenwich Bank	492,345	488,248	367,000	367,718
Leather Man. Bk.	2,299,576	2,318,918	469,387	464,000
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,261,866	1,262,977	323,000	307,718
St. of New-York	4,866,600	5,799,011	1,412,241	1,436,000
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,517,664	9,443,731	1,762,266	1,800,000
Bk. of Commerce	12,866,574	12,866,574	800,000	800,000
Broadway Bank	4,268,264	4,145,509	719,484	620,416
Ocean Bank	3,517,122	3,482,698	341,264	342,061
Mercantile Bank	3,436,131	3,421,191	402,200	404,000
Pacific Bank	1,646,677	1,666,939	227,146	220,576
Bank of Republic	4,385,180	4,701,450	1,530,376	1,441,779
Chatham Bank	1,900,045	1,907,764	97,000	100,019
Peoples' Bank	588,659	588,659	60,625	59,625
Bank of N. Am.	2,502,553	2,537,551	181,875	185,940
Hanover Bank	2,307,389	2,301,210	161,931	161,616
Irving Bank	1,663,749	1,676,800	68,679	69,646
Metropolitan Bk.	10,425,404	10,440,925	1,401,270	1,423,000
Citizen's Bank	977,221	988,237	65,047	65,038
Nassau Bank	2,218,036	2,224,147	280,480	270,631
Market Bank	2,436,852	2,480,325	196,910	193,028
St. Nicholas Bank	1,690,446	1,672,028	152,796	147,162
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	6,111,819	6,115,478	322,300	323,151
Corn Exch. Bank	3,194,366	3,198,576	428,459	349,468
Continental Bank	3,530,803	3,478,368	509,582	537,071
Bk. of Commerce	8,664,360	8,664,462	800,000	800,000
Oriental Bank	122,209	124,015	51,507	49,516
Marine Bank	2,100,261	2,093,920	456,320	462,263
Atlantic Bank	755,777	764,766	98,695	98,464
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	8,203,329	8,216,397	806,081	809,060
Park Bank	9,566,499	9,791,969	2,280,000	2,011,036
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,116,395	1,081,621	194,739	175,117
Grocers' Bank	626,610	639,492	75,002	89,140
North River Bank	866,324	866,927	60,299	60,599
East River Bank	434,248	413,268	38,025	40,449
Manufacturers' Bk.	3,429,946	3,543,869	107,327	110,879
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	426,157	411,866	105,041	105,039
N. Y. Exch. Bank	536,045	564,859	82,822	82,204
Bull's Head Bank	570,955	546,471	82,013	82,013
N. Y. County Bank	466,372	448,949	121,374	118,251
Total	172,818,266	177,878,949	60,066,728	58,110,065
Decrease	5,060,683		Decrease	2,154,923

The semi-annual dividend of the Bull's Head Bank is five (5) ₩ cent., free of Government Tax, and payable on and after the 1st day of April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, March 23, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 9,765 bbls. Flour, 1,057 bbls. and 1,327 bags Corn Meal, 4,003 bushels Wheat, 109 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 5,656 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Malt, 8,201 pkgs. Provisions, 669 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at drooping prices, including Pots, at @$5 50c.@$5 62½, and Pearls (nominally) at @$7 50@$7 62½.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, and prices have favored buyers. 4,000 bags Rio changed hands on private terms, and small lots of other kinds at about former rates ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and heavy. Middlings, 75c.@76c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and prices have declined 10c. ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 7,300 bbls., including Superfine State, and Western, at $5 50@$5 65; extra do. do. do., choice, entire State at $5 70@$7 50, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 65	@$5 25
Extra State	5 90	@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 30	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 55	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 60	@10 00

Southern Flour is quiet, and drooping; sales 350 bbls., at $7 40@$7 75 for good superfine; $7 50@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 30@$10 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is steady, and drooping; sales 250 bbls. Extra, at $7 60@ ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $4 15@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 25@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, and prices have been unsettled. Sales have been reported of 14,700 bush., including Canada Club at $1 40; Amber Western, at $1 74@$1 76; Red do. at $1 70@$1 72; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 72@$1 75; Amber Michigan, at $1 73@$1 83; Chicago Spring at $1 27½@$1 35; Amber Jersey, at $1 70, ₩ bush. Corn is in limited demand at lower rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,000 bush., at 69c.@91c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@ 80c. for Eastern do; 80c.@85c. for Unsound; 91c.@93c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 06@$1 12, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 42c.@43c.; Western at 38c.@39½c.; State at 40c.@42c. ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive, at $1 40@ $1 55 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair supply and demand at 60c.@65c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in limited request at 21c.@22c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal to-day.

MOLASSES—Sales, 540 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans, at 36c.@37½c., and a cargo of clayed Cuba, on private terms, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are heavy and lower. Spirits Turpentine, at 62@63 c. ₩ gallon; Common Resin, at $2@$2 24 ₩ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and drooping, at $14@$14 25 for old Mess, $16 25@$16 50 for new Mess, $16 @$19 for Western and City Prime Mess, including 1,000 bbls. to Government, at $17 07@$17 25, and $11 50@$13 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 4,600 bbls. Cut Meats are in less demand at 7c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales 740 boxes. Lard is declining; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c., ₩ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales since our last, 125 bbls., at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 17c.@20c. for prime to choice Western, and 22c.@25c. for common to very choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is very quiet, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 bags East India at $3 50, in bond, and $7 50@$8, free, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales 530 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11c.@12c.; Porto Rico, at 11¾c.@12c., and Cuba, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; also, a small lot of Mexican, at 10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Small sales of new crop Greens have been made at uniform rates.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 46c.@48c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 1,000 bush. Corn at 6¼d. ₩ bush.; 5,600 pkgs. Provisions, at 26s., by sailing vessel, and 40s. @50s. by steamer; 1,200 bags Clover Seed, by steamer, at 40s.; and 160 tons Pastile on private terms, ₩ ton. For London, 600 bbls. Pork at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 300 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; and some heavy goods at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 7 tons Whalefoots at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Adjourned *sine die*. *Part II.*—Nos. 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244. *Part III.*—Nos. 1977, 1979, 1981, 1509, 1161, 2150, 570, 2104, 2160, 6¾, 1168, 620¾, 1676, 2078, 2126, 1704, 1340, 311, 1725, 990, 1144, 2060.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1875, 1489, 1115, 1845, 1815, 1942, 1945, 1947, 1940, 1951, 1952, 1957. *Part II.*—Nos. 1122, 1052, 1838, 1979, 1965, 1992, 1994, 1995, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 155, 198, 67, 179, 151, 156.

Liability of Constables for their Official Acts—An Alleged Minor Recovers a Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Frederick W. Kempe vs. Ira C. Pierson.—This was an action to recover for the alleged wrongful detention by the defendant of certain groceries belonging to the plaintiff, and which the plaintiff claimed the defendant became unlawfully possessed of. The defence was that in September last, one Henry Kempe was indebted to one Gilbert Griffin and one Martin L. Van Time, in a cause of action arising upon a contract, in the sum of $140 18. That action was commenced thereon against Henry Kempe in the Third Judicial District Court, and a judgment of $1,516 62 was recovered.

The defendant then set up that he was one of the constables of the City and County of New-York, and that the property was taken by levy under an execution issued against the property of Henry Kempe, and by him in his official capacity.

The answer also alleged that Henry Kempe was the owner of the property taken, and set up in favor of recovery in the action, that the plaintiff was a minor of the age of about twenty years, and as such without legal capacity to sue.

The plaintiff proved himself of age, and the jury gave him a verdict assessing the value of the property at $132.

Chas. S. Spencer for plaintiff; Benedict & Boardman for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Armstrong vs. Black et al.—See memoranda with Clerk at Chambers.

Stevenson vs. Buston.—Findings settled.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

New-York, Monday, March 23, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

Sir: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Aldermen this (Monday) afternoon, at five o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be properly before the Board.

James Reed, Sixth District.
George A. Jeremiah, Fourth District.
John McCool, Fifth District.
Peter Mitchell, Eighth District.
Thomas Farley, Sixteenth District.
Peter A. Boole, Twelfth District.
John G. Henry, Third District.
Jacob H. Long, Seventeenth District.
John Hardy, Eleventh District.
Charles J. Cornell, seventh District.
William Walsh, Ninth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President.

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners in Sixty-second-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues for change of grade.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Hose Company number Forty-three, to have their house repaired.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Captain R. S. Watson, of Thirty-sixth precinct, to be reimbursed for money expended by him for gas.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The regulating and grading of the Ninth-avenue, the contract for which was awarded to Andrew Mackay, has been completed, the time to be worked, and is not now in operation therefore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby directed and requested to advertise and relet said work forthwith.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fromont—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase the Steam Fire Engine, recently established, to be built for Engine Company number Thirty, from Messrs. Banker & Clapp.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Seventy-second-street from the Eighth avenue to Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen, to be used by the Department, and that one can be secured for them in the vicinity of Commercial-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Messrs. Steinway & Sons to extend the coloured forming their main entrance into the sidewalk on Fourth-avenue, between Irving-place and Fourth-avenue, a distance not to exceed six feet beyond the line of the street, the permission hereby granted to continue only through the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The Counsel to the Corporation has memorialized the Legislature of the State for the passage of an act legalizing the acts of the Common Council in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, in accordance with a resolution pass

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as a situation, as above; is quick, clean and active; would like to assist in the care of children; is required; has the best of City references; is a good plain cook; has been in the best place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 111½ West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references. Call at No. 328 Lexington-av., in the drug-store, for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a first-class family; is a good washer and ironer; prefers a family in the country; will go with the family for the Summer. Call at No. 70 West 29th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 149 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small family; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; can give good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 214 West 36th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN CITY or country, by a middle aged woman; is an excellent cook; has no objection to washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at 30 Mercer-st., in the drug-store, for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A RE-spectable family, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 149 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

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A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a small family, as cook, wash and iron; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 41 [illegible], between Bedford and Lafayette-sts.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as good cook, also chambermaid and waiter; is a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 11 East 45th-st., in the store, for three days.

A COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED a situation to do cooking or general housework, by a respectable and trustworthy girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging; wages moderate; best of references from City or country. Apply at No. 121 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES a situation to do the cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; she is a good and careful cook; is good, plain cook. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 120 West 14th-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, and trust; has the best of City references; also, a young girl with 3 chambermaid and housework. Call at M. 124 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., Sixth-floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A good cook; understands all kinds of pastry, and pickles; no objection to washing and ironing. Best City references. Apply at No. 176 East 15th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an honest Protestant girl, as cook; is an excellent laundress; is a good baker; can give the best of City references; prefers a family in the country. Call at No. 1 East 26th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Call at No. 70 West 29th-st., for two days.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—BAD LUCK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JESSE MCLANE.

WALLACK'S—RESPECTED.

WOOD'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—CUBAN NIGHTINGALES, &c., at all hours—SYRIAN ARABS TROUPE.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 585 Broadway.)—PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

COUPIL'S—(No. 773 Broadway.)—CONCERT.

FINE ART GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway.)—THE SEASONS, EVENING AND HER MAIDS OF HONOR.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—MASON'S SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamer *George Washington*, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, from New-Orleans on the afternoon of the 15th inst., brought dispatches from Baton Rouge, which were put on board at the Southwest Pass. These dispatches contain the first reliable intelligence received regarding Admiral FARRAGUT'S operations at Port Hudson. Though very brief, they are sufficient to show that the rebel reports of the affair of the 14th were much exaggerated, though in some respects true. A dispatch from CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Assistant Superintendent of the Military Telegraph in the Gulf Department, states that the Admiral, leading in the *Hartford*, attacked the Port Hudson batteries at 11 o'clock at night; that the firing on both sides was rapid and severe, and that the *Mississippi* ran aground, was abandoned and burned. Another dispatch, received at the New-England rooms in this City, states that the Admiral passed the Port Hudson batteries with his fleet—all but the *Mississippi*, which suffered the fate above indicated. The two dispatches concur in the important statement that Gen. BANKS' army was within five miles of the enemy's works, in good spirits. The next arrival from New-Orleans will probably bring us more exciting intelligence.

A dispatch has been received in Washington from Admiral PORTER, dated the 14th, detailing the difficulties of the passage through Yazoo Pass, but making no mention of the engagement at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha Rivers, intelligence of which could hardly have reached him, as it occurred only the day previous. We learn from our Western dispatches, however, that there is every prospect of the expedition being successful, though a number of the transports had been badly damaged in getting through the Pass. Our forces had landed near Greenwood, and were besieging Fort Pemberton. A rebel steamer, loaded with cotton, had been overhauled by one of our rams, run ashore and destroyed. A dispatch from Lake Providence states that the water was let into the canal there on the 16th, contrary to expectations. It was thought that, by the next morning, the greater part of the town of Lake Providence would be submerged.

Our Washington correspondent says the news received by the Government yesterday, from Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, is of the most cheering character, and leads to the expectation of the speedy capture of the whole stronghold at the latter place. From Charleston, too, good news is hourly expected.

A report has reached Cincinnati from Murfreesboro that the rebels have recrossed Duck River in force. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is expected to take personal command of the rebel army confronting Gen. ROSECRANS.

Parties who arrived in Cincinnati, on Friday, bring the information that Gen. ROSECRANS has reliable advices that there are seventeen regiments of rebel cavalry, from three to seven hundred strong, each, encamped in Hawkins County, Tennessee, and that they are preparing for a raid into Kentucky. They are Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi cavalry, and they intend coming through a gap near Pound Gap.

Advices from Barbados to the 28th ult. have been received in this City, per *Orianda* *viâ* Philadelphia, announcing the burning of a guano-laden vessel off that place. Rumor was busy here yesterday in naming the unfortunate vessel—the ship *Regular*, from San Francisco, of and for Boston; the ships *Aurora* and *Ella* being among them. The latter was at Sombrero at last dates, loading guano.

A dispatch from Cincinnati announces that Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff will arrive in that city this morning. He is to command the Department of the Ohio, in place of Gen. WRIGHT.

A report recently made to the Massachusetts Legislature by Maj. G. P. BLAKE, Provost-Marshal General of the State, is an interesting document. In response to interrogations proposed to the several cities and towns statements were received which may be recapitulated as follows: The number of three years soldiers from the State is 57,243. The number of those to whom bounties have been paid is 16,599—the amount being $2,503,430 94. The number of nine months men is 19,189, and to these has been paid $2,392,763 04. The county expenses in raising soldiers have amounted to $290,995 88; those of private associations to $350,215 01. The total expenses, including bounties, have been $5,346,299 97.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, last evening, not much business of importance was done. A resolution was adopted asking the Bank Superintendent what legislation is necessary to bring the State Banking laws in harmony with the Banking law lately passed by Congress.

In the Assembly, a number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee—one prohibiting the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferry Landings. Mr. DEAN introduced resolutions relative to the death of Gen. SUMNER, which were made the special order for the evening session. Remonstrances against a Broadway Railway were presented. The Chenango Canal Extension bill was reported for the consideration of the House. The Canal Committee reported against requiring the Canal Board to establish a uniform rate of tolls. The bill authorizing a railroad through Canarsie and Gravesend, Kings County, was ordered to a third reading. During the evening session Mr. DEAN'S resolutions regarding the death of Gen. SUMNER were adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst. The news is one day later, but not important.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man named TIMOTHY O'MARA, a deserter from the Thirty-seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers, committed the horrible crime of murdering his wife by cutting her throat from ear to ear with a razor. The victim died in a few minutes afterward. O'MARA was promptly arrested by officer REALS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, and is held to await the result of the inquest, which will take place to-day. The murder was committed at No. 94 West Fortieth-street, near Broadway, where the unfortunate couple resided.

A meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held at Delmonico's yesterday, to devise means of relief for the destitute sufferers in Ireland. The Friendly Sons resolved themselves into a Committee, to be called the Irish Relief Committee, and an Executive Committee was appointed to devise and execute means for carrying out the objects of the organization.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Railroad Committee unanimously reported in favor of requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks and run their cars regularly, and without charge, to Eighty-second-street, and to extend their tracks beyond there to Harlem River as rapidly as the grade of the avenue will allow. Mr. BOOLE said he was satisfied with the explanations, publicly made, by Mr. C. SWACKHAMER and the officers of the West End Improvement Association respecting their reported abuse of him for supposed opposition to the extension project, and therefore asked for the unanimous adoption of the report. It was so adopted. A message was received from the Mayor, announcing the death of Ex-Comptroller HAWS. Appropriate resolutions noticing the melancholy event and providing for the closing of the Corporation offices on the day of the funeral, and other marks of respect to the memory of the deceased, including the attendance of the Common Council at the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, were presented by Mr. REED and adopted. A resolution, reported by the Finance Committee, to hire the upper portion of the Broadway Bank building for the use of the Street Commissioner, for a term of ten years, at a rent of $10,000 per year, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 1 P. M. on Thursday. As soon as the adjournment had been carried, another call for a special meeting was issued and the meeting was held forthwith. A preamble and resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, extending the terms of office of several heads of departments of the City Government, and memorializing the Legislature to that effect.

There were 436 deaths in this City during the past week from the following and other causes: Consumption, 65; inflammation of the lungs, 49; diptheria, 28; convulsions, 26; marasmus, 20; croup, 18; typhoid fever, 9; old age, 7; bronchitis, 6; casualties, 4; intemperance, 1. Sixty-six deaths occurred in the various public institutions.

A singular accident occurred on Friday last on the train running between Falmouth and Aquia Creek. It appears that an ambulance had been placed on one of the truck cars at the rear of the train, and a number of passengers, in order to obtain shelter from the wind, got into the ambulance. As the train was running at a rapid rate between Brookes' Station and Aquia Creek, the fastenings of the ambulance got loosened, and, with its living load, it was thrown from the track and precipitated down a steep embankment. The number of persons in the ambulance, and their names, were unknown, nor was it discovered whether any of them were killed or injured, as it was not possible to communicate with the engineer and stop the train until it had reached Aquia Creek.

An attempt was made early on Wednesday to destroy Columbus, Ohio, by fire. Flames were discovered breaking out in six or seven different places of the city at the same time. A great deal of property was destroyed, including the Government stables, with a number of horses and a lot of grain, a bridge on the Little Miami Railroad, &c. The fires raged until daylight, when they were finally extinguished. No doubt is entertained, from all circumstances, that it was an organized plan on the part of unknown incendiaries to destroy the city. The Mayor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of each offender.

Gov. CURTIN has gone to Falmouth, to look after the Pennsylvania regiments.

There was a further rise in Government securities yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, and a large subscription to the new loan of 1862. The price of Gold Coin fell 3 ⅌ cent., finally closing 151¼ ⅌ cent. The Share market was buoyant. Money easy to the brokers, at 5@6 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet, and prices were generally lower, yesterday. Provisions were depressed and declining. Groceries were rather more active, but at drooping rates. Whisky was brisker and firmer. A very moderate business was transacted in Hay, Oils, Tallow and Tobacco, at previous quotations. Cotton was quite dull and heavy. Freights were inactive.

The Cattle Market was hard on the butchers, yesterday, while drovers said "it was good enough." The supply of stock was light—only 3,300 bullocks—and between butchers and Government agents, they were nearly all sold at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb., net weight. Some sales were made at 12c.@13c., and very few, no matter how poor, went below 9½c. The additions to-day will not be sufficient to cheapen the price or satify the wants of buyers. The advance from last week is ½@¾c. ⅌ lb.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.—Mr. VAN DYCK, the Bank Superintendent of this State, has given notice that he shall take steps to forbid the circulation of any notes as currency, within this State, which are not issued in strict conformity with the laws of this State. Those laws require that all such notes shall be based on a deposit in the Superintendent's office of State stocks, United States stocks, and bonds and mortgages, in certain specified proportions. Mr. VAN DYCK deems it his duty to proceed by law against the circulation of notes based on any other securities, no matter by what Government their issue is authorized, and he suggests that the remedy in the premises lies with the Legislature.

The Legislature will do well to take prompt action on this subject. Mr. VAN DYCK is probably right as to his duty in the matter; but it is clear that such a conflict of authority as would arise under the proceedings which he deems it necessary to take, between the State and the National tribunals, is greatly to be deprecated. If the Legislature would amend our general Banking law by excepting from its operation such notes as may be issued *in conformity with the laws of Congress*, it would obviate the whole difficulty. Probably in the last resort the Courts would decide that such issues could not be prohibited by State laws; but it is desirable to avoid the long delay and the other inconveniences which would attend such an appeal.

We trust the Legislature will give early attention to this subject. There can be no difference of opinion among the members as to the desirableness of facilitating the operation of the National Banking law,—and of avoiding all causes of collision between the National and State authorities.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—This project is again before the legislature, in three or four different shapes, embodied in as many bills. The chief point in controversy relates to the *ownership* of the grant when it shall have been made. One bill gives it to one set of men—a second gives it to another, and a third proposes to exact payment for it, which shall enure to the benefit of the City.

There is a very simple way of solving this difficulty, if there is any disposition to solve it justly. Let provision be made for *opening books of subscription to the stock*, just as is done in every other railroad, so that those who want it, and are willing to pay for it, can have it. Then let the stockholders elect their directors, and go on with their business like any other company. Under such an arrangement as this, nobody could complain of favoritism. If there is faith in the profitableness of the road, plenty of people will be found to subscribe for the stock. Let the members of the Legislature canvass this project a little, and see what possible objection can be urged against it.

Letters-of-Marque—Their Justice and Expediency.

Saturn and Mercury are at last in conjunction. The National *Intelligencer* and the *Post* both agree that the President should not use the authority given him by the last Congress to issue letters-of-marque. The chance that this may be done disturbs the moral balance of both. This is really a very curious phenomenon.

Let us look. Three or four swift and powerful Confederate vessels have been for months preying upon our commerce. The damage they have occasioned directly and indirectly—by destroying, and by so endangering as to raise the rates of insurance to an enormous figure—amounts to scores of millions of dollars. The Government has in vain sought to catch these pirates. They not only prosecute their buccaneering work without check, but their numbers will soon probably be considerably augmented. Some of our merchants in New-York, it is understood, wearied with this unending course of outrage, are contemplating putting two or three private vessels, specially adapted to the purpose, under command of men of the right sort, to overhaul and make short work of these Confederate corsairs; and they propose to apply to the President for letters authorizing that work. "T'wont answer"—we hear from both extremes—"it is highly immoral!" The old ladies who mixed their tears with their tea over the cruel handling of the Sarawak pirates by Rajah BROOKE have been thought very soft-hearted. They were not so at all, as compared with some of our very excellent old ladies this side of the water, who are ready to weep before we come within a thousand miles of the poor pirates.

Now, we trust the President, who is a man, will do his duty like one. These buccaneers deserve destroying; and if he cannot destroy them, he must not hesitate to authorize other men to do it. This is his bounden duty. All these lachrymose compunctions about the immorality of privateering are simply ridiculous. So far as the ethical relations of the matter are concerned, it is no more wrong for a private vessel to send the *Alabama* to the bottom than for a public vessel—no more wrong for the President to authorize a civil Captain to do it than to direct a naval Captain to try to do it. It would puzzle the most astute casuist to make out a difference. There is but one duty in the premises; and that is to have this work done, and by the speediest agency, whatever that may be.

The European Governments have abolished privateering, not because there is anything essentially wrong in it, but, because it does not suit their national policy. England and France, in 1856, when this abolition was effected, had navies vastly superior to ours, and, of course, were greatly interested in confining naval warfare to public vessels. They approached our own Government with professions of a great desire to mitigate the terrors of war, but the hollowness of those professions were at once exposed by their refusal to accept the higher and broader proposition of Mr. MARCY, to abolish not only privateering against commerce, but all warfare whatever against commerce. If commerce is to be warred upon at all, Mr. MARCY could see no distinction between its being done by public vessels and by private vessels publicly commissioned. There is no real distinction, and it is futile to try to maintain one.

In this case, the effort is particularly absurd, from the fact that the letters-of-marque are sought for not against vessels of commerce at all, but against the destroyers of such vessels. The Southern Confederacy has no commerce—at least none but that carried on under foreign flags. Its only recognized vessels, on the high seas, are the three or four public vessels which are devoted exclusively to plunder and destruction. Commerce, instead of suffering from such letters-of-marque, finds its only safety and interest in them. Instead of deprecating, it invokes and demands. We cannot understand how it can be possible for the Government to hesitate to issue these letters to responsible parties, if there be any such making application.

The time, indeed, may not be far distant, when it will be both just and expedient to issue these commissions, not only against the Confederate flag, but against the English flag itself. The last Congress imposed no restriction upon the authority of the President, for the express reason that it recognized the possibility of a necessity for making prompt reprisals upon British commerce before the next Congress shall assemble. There certainly is such a possibility. *If the iron-clad ships which are now being built in England notoriously to depredate upon our commerce, under the rebel flag, be allowed to quit British waters, the Government ought not to wait an hour after hearing of the first capture made by one of them before commissioning American vessels to make reprisals.* At the last advices the Ministry had been interrogated in Parliament respecting the destined purpose of these vessels, and chose to answer that they had no legal proof on the subject. The same answer was given respecting the *Alabama*, just prior to her leaving the Mersey. Judging by that precedent, a moral certainty founded on circumstantial evidence, such as governs the ordinary conduct of States as well as of individuals, is not sufficient in this case. The proof must be sifted and analyzed, and refined and sublimated into the very highest indubitableness known to metaphysics; so that the chance shall be a thousand to one that the pirates shall be well under way outside of the Channel before the process is completed. Our Administration, if it have a drop of American blood in its veins—and we know it has plenty of it—will stand no such trifling. The quiet toleration of one such imposition is quite enough. The excuses concerning the *Alabama* were treated with respect, because it was possible to reconcile them with good faith; but, after that lesson, the default, if repeated, can admit of no excuses, and, if such are made, they will deserve to be treated only with contempt. The launching of those vessels upon our commerce from the shores of England should be taken by our Government on the instant as an act of deliberate war on her part against our commerce; and her own commerce should be made to answer for it. The President, instead of being persuaded to put his letters-of-marque into the fire as the rubbish of a bygone age, we trust will always have them within arm's reach. And it would not be amiss if he were to direct Secretary WELLES—if he must sleep at all—to sleep upon the Life of PAUL JONES, as ALEXANDER slept on the Iliad.

Loyal and Disloyal Democrats.

The *World* takes exception to the use of the expression "loyal Democrats," "as if," it indignantly exclaims, "as if there were any disloyal Democrats." We think our neighbor must admit, on reflection, that there are some circumstances which justify outsiders in making this classification of Democrats. There are such apparent differences in the position of different men, who are or have been alike called Democrats, that the ordinary human understanding finds difficulty in considering them both as standing on the same platform. Thus, for instance, a so-called Democrat introduces into the Legislature of Indiana a resolution demanding an armistice, while another introduces into the Legislature of Ohio a resolution that "we will have no armistice." The Democrats in the New-Jersey Legislature introduce various sets of peace resolutions, and the officers of the Eleventh Regiment of New-Jersey, among whom we cannot doubt that there are some Democrats, resolve that "the passage or even the introduction of the so-called peace resolutions is wicked, weak, and cowardly." Mr. VALLANDIGHAM declares that the "object of a vigorous prosecution of the war is disunion, separation, destruction, despotism"—Mr. SEYMOUR of Connecticut declares that "we have gone far enough in an unprofitable and useless struggle: it is time to sheathe the sword." But Mr. BRADY and Mr. VAN BUREN and Gov. WRIGHT and ANDREW JOHNSON, Democrats all, and speaking not for themselves alone, declare that the war shall go on until the authority of the Government is restored and the rebellion is destroyed, and that there is no other way to attain peace than that.

Now of course we cannot pretend to say that the *World* should admit that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. SEYMOUR and the peace men of New-Jersey and Indiana are disloyal. But is it not quite clear that if they are loyal, then these other Democrats, who take such opposite views and courses of action, must be disloyal? JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. BUTLER were both hard-shell Democrats, but JEFF. declares that if he catches BUTLER, he will hang him. We don't see how both of them can be loyal. The *World* is entitled to its choice, no doubt, but if it chooses to declare that either one of them is loyal, it must by that very fact proclaim the other to be something else.

There is but one way, which we can see, that the *World* could account for its denial that there are any disloyal Democrats. If it takes the definition of the word Democrat given by a prominent man of its own set, not long since, viz., that "no one who is in favor of the war is a Democrat," and reads out of the Democratic party all those who are earnest in prosecuting the war, then it can extricate itself no doubt from the horns of the dilemma, which otherwise it must be impaled upon.

There is certainly no difference among Democrats who would answer this description, whether the *World* calls them loyal or disloyal. It is true that if they are called loyal, it must be loyal not to country but to party. If that is what the *World* means by loyalty—a willingness to raise its own party into power by the ruin of the country, and a willingness rather to see the Government prostrate at the feet of the rebel Democrats of the South, than triumphantly subjecting them to its authority; and if those only are Democrats at the North who are opposed to the war—then we can see some consistency in its denial that there are any disloyal Democrats.

But, whatever the *World* may say about loyalty, if the only Democrats are VALLANDIGHAM and VOORHEES and COX and CRAVENS, and others nearer home whose names occur at once to every one, and those who follow such leadership, everybody but the *World* will exclaim, "As if there were any *legal* Democrats."

Roll-Call of Slaves in the North.

It was at one time in the ambition of the South to establish Slavery in all the United States. Massachusetts, it was supposed, would prove most refractory under the proposed discipline of Southern plantations, but ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, did not doubt that he would live to see her subdued, and he boasted that he would "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill."

The boast was singularly prophetic, but in a way widely different from the ideas of Mr. TOOMBS. The prospect is very good that the Georgian rebel will call the roll of his slaves on his plantation, some day, and not have the call responded to. The slaves will not be there. They may be in the distant North—in the old Bay State, even—and if the once imperious master who could not brook to call in vain, would have the familiar names on his roll-call answered to, Bunker Hill *might* be the most likely place in all the world for him to be gratified. A prophecy fulfilled, and a rare spectacle indeed! Master and man, meeting in the shadow of the granite column of Liberty, to renew the association existing under such different laws and circumstances on the banks of the Savannah River.

The case of Gen. PILLOW, so recently made prominent by himself, illustrates the fate that may impend over Gen. TOOMBS. PILLOW was a man of immense fortune. His slaves were numbered by hundreds, and his property by hundreds of thousands. How he acquired so much, seeing that he was always "deprived of his rights," and that the South was constantly plundered and "kept poor by the North," it is not for us to explain;—further than to say, it is the concurrent testimony in Tennessee that he made his fortune fairly, by rare judgment in business and an economical management of his estate. But PILLOW was not satisfied. The Union "oppressed him" and he seceded. His great estate was not safe enough in time of peace, and he went to war to make it safer. The result, he tells himself, in a dismal speech recently delivered at Atlanta, Ga. The Confederate Government, as a precautionary measure, burnt 2,100 bales of his cotton, worth at present prices near $600,000. The National Government took away and freed 400 of his slaves, worth, at former prices, not far from $1,500,000. But this is not all of his hard luck. JEFF. DAVIS, the dispenser of rebel honors, has remained blind to the merits of PILLOW as a warrior, and has humiliated him by studied neglect and Gen. SHERMAN, a Northern officer, shocked his sense of honor by trying to bribe him to desert the Confederate cause.

This is Gen. PILLOW'S account of his sacrifices in defence of "Southern rights." His cotton in flames, his slaves in Illinois, his military glory under a cloud, and his patriotism teased by the offer of Yankee pence! If he would call the roll of his late liege darkeys who made wealth for him by millions, he must do it respectfully in the State that sends OWEN LOVEJOY to Congress—just as TOOMBS may some day hence proceed with his roll-call on Bunker Hill, as a disciple, if not the guest, of CHARLES SUMNER.

A Peep Over the Lines.

We give, this morning, a very interesting budget of news from the South. There are glimpses of the inside condition of affairs at all the points of interest—Richmond, Charleston, Vicksburgh, the Yazoo, the Mississippi and Middle Tennessee. The Richmond papers continue to be greatly exercised at the position of the loyal conservatives of the North. The *Dispatch* says: "Of the two classes of our mortal foemen at the North, there is little to choose;" but it adds that "EDWARD EVERETT and CALEB CUSHING are to be despised and execrated more than PHILLIPS or GARRISON;" and, in a high chivalric tone, decides that "no man of honor could take EVERETT or CUSHING by the hand, the latter especially." At the same time we learn that the garroters who infested the city in which this pink of chivalry and mirror of honor dwells, have fitted, but that their place has been taken by a "jolly set of well-dressed Baltimore burglars," who are often arrested with "jimmies" in their pockets,—that drunken men, in the uniform of Confederate officers, are daily seen in the streets, and the theatres are infested with drunken chivalry,—that a regular fist-fight occurred in Capitol-square in the presence of hundreds of ladies, no effort being made to separate the pugilists, who fought it out,—that the number of dens where the vilest of "apple brandy" is sold is astonishing—that at every bar hangs a card upon which is printed "Blockade, 75 cents," and that a small wine glassful is measured out for one "blockade." The question might arise, if one wine glassful or "blockade" of the "vilest apple brandy" costs 75 cents, what is the number and cost of the "blockades" required to make a rebel officer or "man of honor" drunk, and how many drunks would it require to degrade either of them to the level of "taking by the hand EDWARD EVERETT or CALEB CUSHING, the latter especially?" But such questions are quite out of place under the circumstances. Another extract says that hot coffee in Richmond is sold at the restaurants for one dollar per cup—or "blockade," we suppose. It is evident that the people of Richmond must either be blessed with tremendous piles of money, or must be rather scant in their "blockades," whether of the inebriating cup or the cup that cheers without inebriating. We judge the former must be the case, as the streets and theatres are described as daily infested with reeling drunkards. Probably the standard for judging a "man of honor" in the South is the amount of money one has on hand; and if so, we do not wonder at their refusing to shake hands with our Northern Conservatives, for few of them could afford to get happy were liquor sold at Richmond rates.

The rebels seem to be most bothered about military operations in the Southwest. ROSECRANS' attitude is incomprehensible as well as annoying. It seems he has been heavily reinforced, and, says the army correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, "you may look soon to hear that our troops have fallen back from their outposts, and that they have been occupied by the enemy." The Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal* likewise says, that "Ere a great while, BRAGG will be forced either to engage ROSECRANS or fall back upon Chattanooga." The latter alternative "would be deplorable, as it would reduce us (the rebels) to straitened circumstances for army supplies another year hence," and "would prove a long step in the direction of our subjugation by starvation." From all which we see that the combinations of Gen. ROSECRANS are beginning to tell upon the rebels.

In naval matters there are one or two items of interest. A Richmond writer says that if the present condition of the rebel navy could be divulged, it would thrill the Confederacy with joy, but prudence confines the cheerful intelligence to Congress in secret session. This most likely refers to the rebel ships building or built in England, some of which were probably among the vessels that lately ran the blockade at Wilmington and other ports. Mysterious hints are also thrown out of the preparations that have been made to meet our expeditionary fleet up the Yazoo, and the paper published at Yazoo City says, for the encouragement of the weak-kneed, that competent engineers and hands (negroes) in large numbers are at work, and something is being done that will defer indefinitely our visit to Yazoo City. In regard to the *Indianola*, the Jackson *Appeal* says, it has positive knowledge that she was completely destroyed on the approach of the scarecrow Monitor.

At all points of the Confederacy, and in all departments of military industry, the rebels seem to be active. They anticipate the execution of quite as extensive movements as we expect, and forebode all the evils for themselves that our hopes prophesy.

The Union Leagues.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you explain the necessity and propriety of the movement started at Cooper Institute on Friday night, to organize a new set of Union Leagues in this City? A very vigorous and successful movement was already in progress to organize a Loyal League in every Ward, under the direction of a Central Organization, of which Gen. SCOTT was President.

The effect of having a new organization in the different Wards is to distract public attention, create rivalries and jealousies, confuse people who wish to contribute money, and degrade the whole movement to the level of the political machinery which has done so much harm hitherto.

It seems to me the movement is a mistaken one, or else it is intended to effect something more than is avowed. Can you explain it? QUERIST.

We cannot. We know nothing more about it than we have learned from the published proceedings of the meeting. Our correspondent is right in deprecating the effect of two or three rival organizations aiming at the same thing, under different control. It is a favorite way of destroying the very object they pretend to seek. But in every new movement of this kind there will be many persons who have not secured the position in it to which they considered themselves entitled, or who cannot see it for specific objects which they deem desirable; and their natural resort is to a new organization of their own, over which they hope to have a more complete control. This may or may not be the case in the present instance; but it explains the manner in which such movements are usually split up into a multiplicity of rival societies.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* gives no credit to the wild report that the French army has entered the City of Mexico,—though it does believe the announcement made in the dispatch from San Francisco, that on the 2d of March they were only eleven leagues from the capital. It explains the matter by supposing that Gen. FOREY had decided to leave Puebla behind him; and this view of the case is confirmed by letters from Havana, which state that Gen. BAZAINE had passed Puebla to take up a strong position at Huamantla, (between Puebla and Mexico. It is added that 10,000 men were left before Puebla to hold the garrison in check.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A drama in three acts called "Jesse McLane" was produced here last evening. It is described as an entirely new work, but savors strongly of an English origin—a circumstance that need excite no surprise when it is remembered that Miss KEENE has frequently procured her novelties from the other side in advance of their productions there. Albeit on the well-worn topic of wifely infidelity and desertion, the play is a powerful one. The heroine is the wife of a Pittsburgh miner; she is tempted by the proprietor of the mine, elopes with him, and hardly does a creditable thing—except suffer afterward. The miner goes in pursuit, not for purposes of revenge—he wrestles with himself and conquers that feeling—but in fulfillment of a vow made to the girl's parents that he would, under all circumstances, watch over and protect her. The interviews with the seducer, leading to the final catastrophe, are of the usual kind, the *denouement*, however, being novel, and not strictly in accordance with poetic justice.

The interest of the piece depends almost exclusively in the careful delineation of two characters, *Jessie* and *John McLane*, the miner and his wife. In the treatment of these the author has displayed a masterly knowledge of the two emotions of remorse and love. The miner, although briefly sketched, is an erect and even poetic conception of a simple, loyal and loving nature. The wife belongs, necessarily, to a more common type, but the author has cleverly avoided the ordinary effusions and spasms, treating her trials with sharpness and fidelity. Both parts were admirably sustained. Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, a true artist in every sense of the word, left nothing whatever to be desired. Miss KEENE was equally excellent. Her scene with Sidney in the second act was in its way a lesson to those artists who make night hideous with their unavailing howls. The remaining parts were entrusted to competent hands, and the piece was received with favor, although from hasty productions, the situations were frequently jeopardized.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mrs. LUCILLE WESTON, a lady of previous repute, who, it will be remembered, appeared successfully at the Academy of Music some weeks since, commenced a star engagement at this house last evening. The play was, as before, a dramatic version of "East Lynne"—a good version, but over-abundant of laughable and are available only in narrative form. Miss WESTON appeared in the characters of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. It is unpleasant to speak of a much lauded performance in terms of censure, but we cannot avoid saying that Miss WESTON has yet to study the characters she tries to impersonate. Her intonations are too hysterical to come within the range of art, and too conscious to belong to nature. They are simply painful. In the business of the scene she is superfluously minute, and resorts to expedients that have not heretofore found a recognition on the stage—such as filling her mouth with a large portion of an article of dress, in order to stifle her emotion. The English language, too, does not sound so graceful as it should from the lips of so young and fair an artist. In fact, it is frequently mispronounced. That the lady possesses natural ability is beyond doubt, but it is equally apparent that her style has been vitiated by premature "starring" and indiscriminate praise.

A few characters were excellently played; notably, the *Miss Corney* of Miss CARR—a lady new to this stage—and the *Barbara Hare* of Miss ANNA CHEPMAN. Mr. BARRETT, in the opening scenes, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, in the latter scene, were alike acceptable; nor must we forget to mention Miss FANNY BROWN, who looked charming as *Joyce*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The long promised performance of "Norma," with Mme. MARIAN as the heroine, took place last evening, and attracted the best house of the season. The lady, although exhibiting on her entrance the traces of recent indisposition, had evidently reserved herself for the task, and during the representation appeared to greater advantage than she has yet had the opportunity of doing. Her interpretation of the opening recitative was replete with dramatic effect, and Casta Diva, although executed with considerable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in the opening role, and in the finale to the act. Miss Swann was an excellent Adelgisa, and contributed in a large degree to the success of the second act, insuring for the Dok one of the best performances of the evening.

In the third act both Miss[illegible] and Mazzoleni succeeded in exciting the enthusiasm that had marked the previous portions of the work. The curtain fell on one of the most successful representations of the season.

On Wednesday next "Linda" will be given.

Mr. Benedict Germania, a pianist of recognized ability, and of indomitable energy, gave a grand concert at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening. It was in all respects an entertainment of first-class proportions, and fully justified the generous approval that was bestowed on nearly all the numbers of the programme. An orchestra of sixty interpreted the overtures to "Egmont," by Beethoven; the overture to "Ruy Blas," by Mendelssohn, and two works by Mr. Germania, namely, a new Symphony, called "Victoria," embodying the ideas of Peace, Struggle and Triumph, and the well-known and admirable piece, called "Deux Mouvens Symphoniques." The German Liederkranz also lent their assistance to the occasion; and Messrs. Miller, Mason and Thomas contributed as soloists. The interest of the evening was necessarily centred on Mr. Germania's latest and most ambitious work. In the Victoria Symphony, Mr. Germania has clearly and emphatically manifested that conception of a young writer, which he displays so gracefully in the "Deux Mouvens Symphoniques," for orchestra and piano. He has taken a larger canvas and has filled it with forms that are startling and colors that are gorgeous. We look in vain for the hand of an apprentice; except in an occasional figure for the flute, and an intricate and dangerous passage for the violins, it is a master who speaks to us. But in estimating the authority of that master there will, and ought to be, a great diversity of opinion. The search for mere novelty, however successfully pursued, is, at best, but a mechanical occupation. They who are the most vehement are usually the most empty; and certainly a sustained oration, whether in music or elocution, must possess repose as well as motion. This is the defect of Mr. Germania's work. It is overwrought and pretentious. In the first movement—(Peace)—instead of giving us the the tranquil murmurings of streams and the sleepy hum of undisturbed nature, he depicts (at least, we suppose so) the turmoil of towns busy with activity, and of populations pushing the pursuits of industry to their extremest limits. This may be considered a picture of peace—as Donnybrook Fair may be, for that matter—but it can only be drawn in a confused way, and is for that reason objectionable. Moreover, the intensities of the succeeding movement (Struggle and Triumph) demand the nearest approach to repose that was attainable in the first section of the work. Of the part called "Struggle" we can venture no opinion. It is unintelligible to the ear although perhaps logical to the musician of the future. It ends with a recurrence of a fine broad theme, first heard in "Peace," which is rapidly followed by an overwhelming Hymn of Triumph. There is but one pause in the work,—that which occurs between Peace and Struggle; with this exception it is a restless crash of instruments from beginning to end. The weariness that arises from this cause is only partly compensated by the occasional freshness, and even terseness of some of the themes. In avoiding commonplace Mr. Germania has inclined upon the extravagant, but in doing so he reveals so much knowledge of novel melodic forms and orchestral coloring, that it is impossible not to be impressed with his facility. Briefly the Symphony is the manifestation of an intense musical nature that has not yet learnt how to restrain itself. If it serve no other purpose, it cannot fail to place its composer at the head of American musicians in this branch of art. Mr. Germania conducted the orchestra with singular ability.

Dodworth's Hall.—Messrs. Mason & Thomas give their fifth series of Chamber music at this establishment to-night. The programme is one of the best of the series.

Fine Arts.

The Abbot collection of paintings, many of them of national interest, will be sold this evening at the Institute of Arts, No. 625 Broadway, by Mr. Edward Shepherd, a gentleman thoroughly versed in the merits of the works that pass under his hammer. The collection includes the Washington series, by J. B. Stearns, a fine reproduction of Cole's "Voyage of Life," and examples, convenient in size, of Gignoux, Huntingdon, Hart, Louis Lang, Sontag, Vermeit, Inman, Nehlig, Wm. Shayer, Roudel Delamard, Contourier, Van Beest, Lazarus and other well-known names. The sale will be continued to-morrow evening.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Death of Gen. Sumner—Senator Richardson, of Illinois—A Crowded Lobby—Interest in the Broadway Railroad Bill—The Chenango Canal Extension—Brooklyn Gas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Monday, March 23, 1863.

The death and public services of Major-Gen. Sumner received a fitting recognition in the House in the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Dean.

Among the visitors to the capital within the last forty-eight hours was Senator Richardson, of Illinois. He was waited upon, at the Delavan House, by Gov. Seymour and a large number of sympathizers and admirers. He was on his way homeward, having just concluded a stumping engagement in Connecticut.

With a base quorum in the House and no session of the Senate, there is to-day a scarcity of topic in current events.

At no time since the opening of the session has the lobby been so crowded as during the last week, principally from New-York City. The larger proportion were moved thither by a patriotic interest in the Broadway Railroad bill pending in the Senate. The making of Broadway the special order for Tuesday is regarded as an advantage gained, and a positive indication of favorable action in that body, when the entire City delegation is said to be for it. I believe this bruit is expected to see the bill through the Senate and fairly in the House. I understand that the opponents of the bill in the House are organizing a system of tactics, preparatory to its appearance in that branch of the Legislature, which has some striking features of public utility.

The bill for the extension of the Chenango Canal, as it passed the Senate, was reported in the House to-day, and made the special order for April 1. Its passage is counted on by its friends.

The Double Lock bill, now in the Senate, has a dubious prospect in that body, where there is another bill pending, appropriating the surplus revenue of quite a different character.

It is said, likewise, that the bill to increase the price of gas in Brooklyn, otherwise to protect gas consumers in that city, will encounter serious, if not fatal opposition. The bill is not only wrong in principle, but equally erroneous, as pointing to the public welfare. If a gas company in Brooklyn shall receive legislative protection from the competition it has invoked, we may expect that all sorts of unsuccessful competing enterprises will be coming here for relief.

The bill to incorporate the Pawner's Relief Association in the City of New-York, for the relief of distressed people, at two per cent. a month, sleeps, and there is, I think, no immediate prospect of its being disturbed. A General Three Ball bill, for the benefit of Skylocks in general, and the applicants in this case in particular, is supposed to a proper substitute. Relief of distressed people at two per cent. a month is good.

The Court of Appeals is in session, with an interminable calendar.

I am sorry that the government of the Hawaii has seen fit to impute to Mr. Cushman, the Clerk of Assembly, unfairness in calling the ayes and nays on the arbitrary direct resolutions. On close votes, when both sides are busy bringing in absentees, it has ever been usual to delay the announcement, nor can it be made, as on the third reading of bills when there are few or no negatives, and the absentees not called. There was nothing unusual or unfair, or even approaching unfairness, on the occasion referred to, and great injustice has been done to a most capable and faithful officer by the imputation—undeservedly, however, I am convinced.

A sort of fifth wheel in legislation has made its appearance, denominated Counsel to Committees, and counsel being of the lobby, to whom, in certain cases, friends of bills that are not reported, but hang are, are (or have been) referred. An interview discloses not only the obstacles in the way of a favorable report, but the way to remove them. After that, bills are reported or not, according to circumstances.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed, without coming to a conclusion, the bill proposing to repeal the law exempting clergymen, to a certain extent, from taxation. Mr. Dean levelled himself of the occasion to denounce the clergy as having ceased to preach the doctrine of peace, and "substitute the doctrine of Sharpe's rifles and universal slaughter of our brethren." He was not only for taxing ministers, but for making them fight—not as chaplains, but as soldiers. He hoped, however, that he would not be charged with hostility to religious institutions or Christian worship. In the Old Dutch Church, to which he belonged, they kept by the old landmarks, and no new lights burned there. Mr. Parker favored the bill; Mr. Peet and Mr. Houseman opposed.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, March 23.

The following bills were introduced: Incorporating Murray Hoffman and his associates as a Union League Association in the City of New-York, the object being to maintain the Union and defend the Constitution, real estate not to exceed $100,000; providing that real property adjudged to be sold may be sold in the county where it exists, by the Sheriff of said county.

Mr. Ball, from the minority, reported against the bill reducing the claim of the State against Richmond County.

A resolution was adopted, asking the Bank Superintendent what legislation is necessary to bring our Banking laws in harmony with the late Banking laws of Congress. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Monday, March 23.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the following bills:

Prohibiting the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferry landings.

Amending the act relative to the loan of United States Trust Moneys.

Mr. Dean introduced the following:

Resolved, That this House has heard, with the deepest regret, of the death of Major-Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, and as a testimonial of respect for his eminent services in the United States army, purity of his patriotism, and devotion of life to the cause of his country, we desire in this action to express the sentiments we feel at the great loss which the nation has sustained by this unexpected event.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be sent to the President and Congress of the United States, and to the Governor and Senate of this State, and that they be entered on the Journal of this this House.

On motion of Mr. Dean, the resolutions were made the special order at 1 o'clock to-day.

Remonstrances were presented against the Broadway Railroad bill and against the bill relative to frauds in opening streets in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Chenango Canal Extension bill, for the consideration of the House.

Against requiring the Canal Board to establish a uniform rate of tolls.

Mr. Dean introduced a bill incorporating the New-York Evening Class to facilitate the study of law.

The bill relative to frauds in opening streets in New-York was recommitted.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad to and from, and through Canarsie and Gravesend, Kings County, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dean's resolutions, relative to the death of Major-Gen. Sumner, were postponed until 7 P. M.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association of New-York.

Mr. Dean's resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Sumner came up. The House was addressed by Messrs. Beebe, Dean, Murphy, Denny and Fields. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Adjourned.

The Loyal National League.—The Council of Twenty-five and the Committee of Twenty-five, appointed at the meeting for organization of the Loyal National League, at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 20th inst., held separate and joint sessions yesterday afternoon. John A. Stevens, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce, was appointed Treasurer of the League, by vote of the Council. James A. Roosevelt, Esq., was appointed Secretary of the League, by vote of the Executive Committee. Standing and other committees were also appointed, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday.

Twenty-second Ward Loyal League.—A numerously attended meeting was held in the hall at the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Loyal League, on the basis of those already organized. The meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one, was addressed by Hon. James Wadsworth and others. Gen. Kilpatrick was elected President of the Association, with the requisite number of Vice-Presidents, &c.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street speculators of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Mentor Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,

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New-York, March 19, 1863.

A. J. Bleecker's Sale, to-day, at the Exchange Salesroom, consists of the following valuable property:

MARTLING FARM AT CASTLETON, S. I.—Divided into plots.

FIVE ACRES AT CASTLETON, S. I.—Opposite Martling Farm.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS on 12th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

FOUR LOTS corner 4th and South 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives ease and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-Place, (grotto floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hoofland's German Tonic.

This Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of thirteen years. Its merit and extensive use has caused the Trochee to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

There is no Excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S Sarsaparilla would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.

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MARRIED

Garrabrant—Fyne.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, at the "De Soto," No. 71 Bleecker-st., by Rev. Mr. Buck, William Garrabrant to Miss Jane Fyne, both of this City.

Mardenbrough—Cunningham.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 28, by Rev. J. H. Linsley, D. D., Mr. William A. Mardenbrough, of Greenwich, and Miss Indiana Cunningham, late of Elmira, N. Y.

Howard—McCracken.—In Cincinnati, O., on Sunday, Feb. 22, by Rev. G. A. Furgeson, Chaplain in the army, Rev. Erastus Howard, also Chaplain in the army, and Miss Emma H. McCracken, daughter of Francis and Mary McCracken, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

Barber.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, March 23, Mrs. Mary C. Barber, relict of the late George C. Barber, Esq., aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the First Baptist Church, in Elizabeth, on Wednesday, March 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Bradley.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 23, Elizabeth Merritt, wife of D. Ogden Bradley.

Funeral service at Grace Church, (Brooklyn Heights,) on Wednesday, March 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and at the residence of Samuel P. Curtiss, in the Village of Penn Yan, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Braxton.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 22, Henry Braxton, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Twentieth Precinct Metropolitan Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, March 24, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) and Windsor (Vt.) papers please copy.

Cushman.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 21, Louisa Carman, relict of the late John Cushman, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, March 24, at 3 o'clock, from the South Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Goble.—On Sunday, March 22, Frank K. Spencer, infant son of L. Spencer and Eleanor C. Goble, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Tuesday,) March 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Mariners' Home, Navy-st.

Gregory.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 22, William W. Gregory, in the 52d year of his age.

The families of his brothers, Spencer and John H., and relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Ira W., No. 239 Livingston-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, March 24, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Griswold.—On Sunday, March 22, Charles Griswold, son of the late Nathaniel L. Griswold, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Potts's Church, (corner of 10th-st. and University-place, on Wednesday morning, March 25, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Hawe.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, Robert T. Hawe, Ex-Comptroller of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 65 Allen-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts., where the funeral service will be performed at 3½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

Hoxie.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 22, Fred B. Hoxie, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 346 West 18th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Jackson.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, Albert T. Jackson, only child of John W. and Lucy E. Jackson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 40 West 30th-st.

Jackson.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, Henry Jackson, during the past 70 years a most faithful member of the family of the late Bolton Moore, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of Rev. T. W. Osmondson, No. 2 Jones-st., in this City.

McCormell.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, of consumption, Thomas McCormell, in the 40th year of his age.

The members of Typographical Union, No. 6, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 Vandewater-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

H. M. FALLING, *President.*

R. S. Hill, Secretary.

☞ Irish and Western papers please copy.

Pignolet.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 22, Louis Pignolet, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

Purdy.—On Monday, March 23, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Florence Annie Lorman Purdy, infant daughter of Isaac L. and Caroline S. Purdy, of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 6 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Schenck.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 21, at his residence, No. 66 Remsen-st., John Schenck, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Willett's,) Joralemon, near Court-st., on Tuesday, March 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., without more particular notice.

Sheridan.—The funeral of Mrs. Dorothea Sheridan, relict of the late Mr. James Sheridan, of England, will take place on Wednesday, March 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square.

Varian.—In Mottaville, on Sunday, March 22, Henry Barnum, youngest son of Alfred and Elna L. Varian, aged 3 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, (also those of his uncle, John Has, Jr.,) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Tuesday afternoon, March 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Walker.—In West Farms, on Sunday morning, March 22, at his residence, John J. Walker, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Westchester, on Fourth day afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His friends and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 2 o'clock P. M.

Warren.—On Sunday, March 22, Whitney Phoenix Warren, son of Mary Phoenix and George Henry Warren, aged 3 years, and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

Weed.—In Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 15, Walter Weed, in the 83d year of his age.

Wilson.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, William H. Wilson, M. D., in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 4th-st., on Tuesday morning, March 24, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Redford, Westchester County, for interment.

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HARPERS'

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR APRIL, 1863.

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ANOTHER AFRICAN HUNTER.

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A FEW DAYS IN MOSCOW.

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ROMOLA. By the Author of "Adam Bede."

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MY THANKSGIVING.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE. In Three Parts. Part II.

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Illustrations.—Bridal Toilet—Street Costumes.

This Number of Harper's Magazine contains Mr. Kinglake's masterly analysis of the Character of the Emperor of the French, extracted from his History of the Invasion of the Crimea, together with Original Contributions by A. H. Guernsey, J. Ross Browne, G. S. Hillard, Bayard Taylor, Caroline Chesebro', J. H. Simmons, George William Curtis, M. E. Dodge, Samuel Osgood, Arthur Thomas, Geo. M. Towle, Theodore Johnson, J. W. Watson, Louise Chandler Moulton, John J. Piatt, and others.

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LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

New-York, March 16, 1863.

The organization of the League was commenced at the meeting of March 6, at the Cooper Institute, and completed on Saturday, the 14th, at the Academy of Music, by the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

GEORGE OPDYKE,	ALEX. T. STEWART,
JONATHAN STURGES,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,
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SECRETARY.

PROSPER M. WETMORE.

The objects of the League are to disseminate sentiments of loyalty to the country, to Congress, troops, and to uphold the Government in its determination to suppress the rebellion. To the unswerving support of these principles it is solemnly pledged.

These objects have already been successfully promoted at two vast assemblages of the people of this City, and other meetings are contemplated, to the same end. Should the requisite means be supplied, the operations of the League will be extended to induce similar demonstrations in other cities and States. Your contribution in aid of the measures proposed is respectfully solicited, and may be forwarded to the Treasurer.

A Collector has been appointed, and duly accredited, to wait upon loyal citizens, to invite their co-operation in this essential part of the duty of loyal citizens desirous to aid in preserving the National unity and the National honor.

No person is authorized to invite or receive contributions to the League, save the one who bears credentials from the undersigned.

The League is specially restrained, in its Articles of Association, from contracting any debt for any purpose whatever.

ROBERT H. McCURDY,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

Nehemiah Knight, Treasurer, Nos. 56 and 58 Park-place.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS, NO. 26 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, MARCH 19, 1863.—Those members of the League who were present at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on the evening of the 6th instant, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on the evening of the 14th instant, are requested to call and sign the enrollment at this office. Badges will be supplied to the members as soon as possible. Those who are unable to call will please to send their names, with the address, without delay.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.

P. M. Wetmore, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.—At a meeting of loyal citizens of the XVth Ward, held at No. 656

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OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION,
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
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Full lines LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 4c. doz. to 75c. Full assortment of LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, LINEN NAPKINS, DOYLES, TABLE-COVERS, also, best make ENGLISH and FRENCH BLEACHED MUSLINS, all at much less than present cost to importers.
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Near Houston-st.

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W. JACKSON,
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Calls the attention of ladies requiring Mourning Goods to his immense stock of desirable Dress Goods for Deep and Second Mourning. Many new styles and materials very handsome—in fact, decided novelties, not to be found in any other house. Our stock of Bonnets, Marabouts and Crapes will be found very superior.
Having just received extensive importations, which makes this the largest, as it is probably the most popular house of the kind in the world, and, of course, possesses facilities not within reach of smaller establishments, we may at least claim that advantage, as heretofore, nothing shall be wanting to secure their most liberal patronage.
☞ We have on hand a very large stock of Bombazines, Silks, and other Dress Goods, which we are selling at much less cost of importation. Call and examine. Please observe.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
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one block above the St. Nicholas and one below the Metropolitan Hotel.

COTTON GOODS! COTTON GOODS!
AT CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
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WILL COMMENCE
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
The public are invited to examine the following: Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen, Damask and Damask Table-Cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Also,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER JOB LOT FROM AUCTION.
250 pieces of light
FANCY SILKS,
Suitable for Spring or Summer, at 62c., 75c., 87c., 95c., and $1 per yard.
100 pieces very rich dark Silks, at 75c., 87c., 95c. and 100c.
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AT RETAIL, LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
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N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

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COATS' GENUINE SPOOL COTTON
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1,000 DOZEN COATS' GENUINE SPOOL THREAD, WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
ONE DOLLAR—ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN; ONLY $1 A DOZEN.
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HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS AND BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
A very large assortment at
OLD PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 455 Broadway and 506 Canal-st.

AT NO. 708 BROADWAY—A SPECIAL SALE
value, and regardless of the cost, in order to sell off the whole stock by the middle of April, is to take place in the premises adjoining the premises before the lot of Silks for the forenoon trade.
Comprising
A VARIETY OF NEWLY IMPORTED DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES IN LINEN DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOAK MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MOURNING GOODS.
forming a very desirable assortment for the present season. Also, for sale, six mirrors, two desks, two iron safes, 24 clerk forms, tables, chairs, store stools, and a portion of the fixtures. C. G. HOOK,
No. 708 Broadway, 3 doors below 4th-st.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Will open at retail SPRING STYLES of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
AT NO. 375 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Wholesale stock now ready, at attractive prices, in the wholesale rooms.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Received and have for sale a very desirable variety in
ROBES A BANDES ET CHALES BRODES.
Also,
GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES AND ALPAGAS, in various new colors.
An immense assortment of French Prints, Percales and Brilliants, in single colors, and in choice colors.
SILKS IN BEAUTIFUL SHADES.
BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST MAKES.
Nos. 455 Broadway and 506 Canal-st.

BLACK SILKS!! BLACK SILKS!!
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
We are now offering our large stock of GROS DE RHINES, and TAFFETA SILKS, purchased last fall, in anticipation of the present scarcity in the markets. Ladies will find our prices nearly one-third less, at least, and from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 204 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MILLINERY.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF MILLINERY—At Mrs. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway, On TUESDAY, March 24, the novelties of the season will then be ready for inspection. Chip, straw, crape and lace bonnets in great variety, elegantly style, and rich in material. Also, Misses' and children's hats in all the new and novel shapes.

MRS. BINNS' NEW MILLINERY SHOW Rooms will open on THURSDAY with a splendid assortment of Silk, Crape and Straw Bonnets of the richest materials, at the lowest prices. Milliners and merchants supplied. Opposite Tiffany's jewelry-store, Mrs. BINNS, No. 561 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE'S SONS, Nos. 277 and 279 Division-st., are now ready to offer to the trade a full line of millinery goods, consisting of ribbons, silks, blonds, crapes, flowers, feathers, straw bonnets and hats, straw trimming, bonnet frames, &c., &c., at the lowest market prices.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON respectfully announces that she has just opened, and has now on exhibition, a rich and elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, comprising every novelty of the season, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—$5,000 REWARD.
The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY hereby cautions all persons, firms and corporations against receiving or negotiating, the undermentioned Certificates of Bonds, Checks and Drafts, as all of the same were stolen from the safe of the said Company, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, between Baltimore and Harrisburgh, on the night of WEDNESDAY, the 18th of March, 1863. The Company claim the right to recover the payment of all of the said Certificates, Bonds, Checks and Drafts, wherever and whenever they can find the same.
The following is a correct description of the property so stolen, as nearly as the same can be procured:
UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
No. 31,453, for $5,000; Nos. 59,247, 59,248, 59,249, each $1,000, issued to Holonbaide, Morris & Co., on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,721.
Nos. 59,210, 59,213, each $1,000, issued to John Grubb, on Thomas Swords' check, No. 347.
No. 59,120 $1,000, issued to Joseph B. Vanderhoide, on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,699.
Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,205, 59,206, each $1,000, issued to Philip Pinger, on H. DeBerard's check, No. 1,704.
Nos. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202, each $1,000, issued to C. Sisson & Son, on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,696.
Nos. 59,142, 59,143, each $1,000, issued to B. Chamberlain, on Thomas Swords' check, No. 351.
Nos. 59,145, 59,147, each $1,000, issued to W. T. Perkins & Co., on Thomas Swords' check, No. 349.
No. 59,131, $1,000, issued to Tyler, Davidson & Co. on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,704.
No. 59,128, $1,000, issued to T. McNerney on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,705.
No. 59,129, $1,000, issued to A. Simpkinson & Co. on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,702.
Nos. 59,247, 59,248, each $1,000, issued to D. S. Carrick on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,698.
Nos. 59,190, 59,191, 59,192, 59,193, each $1,000, issued to James L. Haven & Co., on John Dickerson & Co.'s check, No. 1,647.
Nos. 59,222, 59,223, 59,224, 59,225, each $1,000, issued to J. B. & T. Gibson, on Thomas Swords' check, No. 354.
No. 59,218, $1,000, issued to Wilson & Hayden, on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,677.
No. 59,219, $1,000, issued to C. Behlen, on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,700.
Nos. 21,449, 21,450, each $5,000; Nos. 59,220, 59,221, 59,222, 59,223, 59,224, each $1,000, issued to John Shillito & Co., on H. N. Rittenhouse's check, No. 9.
No. 59,211, for $1,000, issued to George Jaap, on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,655.
No. 59,225, for $1,000, issued to Joseph W. Wayne & Co., on H. N. Rittenhouse's check, No. 7.
Nos. 59,203, 59,205, 59,204, 59,206, each $1,000, issued to E. H. Wilson, on John H. Dickerson's check, No. 1,703.
No. 21,451 for $5,000, and No. 59,226 for $1,000, issued to Holton & Martin, on Robert Allen's check, No. 2,573.
Nos. 59,230, 59,229, 59,231, each $1,000, issued to J. Morgan & Co., on T. J. Haines' check, No. 602.
No. 58,979, $1,000, belonging to N. M. Beeton, Carlisle, Penn.
Nos. 59,069, 59,069, 59,070, each $1,000, belonging to N. Holmes & Son, Pittsburgh, Penn.
5.20 U. S. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 18,179 to 18,198, both inclusive, for $1,000 each, payable to E. S. James, Cashier.
All the above Certificates and Bonds were placed in the possession of the Express Company by the Government, to be forwarded to the parties to whom the same were to be delivered in satisfaction of their claims against the Government. As such certificates were not delivered to the parties for whom they were intended, they, of course, have no validity as against the Government, and are wholly worthless.
U. S. Treasury, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 885, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $1,000.
U. S. Treasury, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 850, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $3,000 12.
U. S. Treasury, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 850, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $1,000.
U. S. Treasury, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 853, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $400.
U. S. Treasury, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 865, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $1,226.
U. S. Treasury, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 864, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $8,015 18.
U. S. Treasury, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 867, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $400.
U. S. Treasurer, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 883, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $400 37.
U. S. Treasurer, T. E. Spinner's draft, No. 884, on J. J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for $1,227 40.
All of the above drafts were made payable to the order of the Adams Express Company, and were not indorsed by us.
$1,500 bonds belonging to Hon. J. M. Howard, Detroit, Mich.
$1,761 in New-Orleans, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina Bank notes, of which $616 were in the notes of the Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Tennessee Bank and Bank of Tennessee.
$150 in gold coin.
The Company will pay $5,000 reward for a return of the above securities, or a proportional amount of such reward for the recovery of a part of such securities.
The Company will also pay a reward of $5,000 for such information and proof as will insure the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons by whom such robbery was committed.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY.
By WM. B. DINSMORE, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, March, 1863.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against buying a note, made by J. A. Durkee, in favor of N. A. Boynton, Attorney, for four hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-three cents, dated Oct. 15, 1862, payment having been stopped, as the note has been stolen.
C. E. RICHARDSON, No. 264 Canal-st.

LOST.—A SMALL COLLECTION BOOK, RELATING to the German Episcopal St. Paul's Church, in the XIIth Ward, and containing recommendations from Bishop Potter and some other ministers of the Episcopal Church, was lost on Sunday last on Harlem-lane, the recovery of which is of the utmost importance to the subscriber, and to him only. The finder will please address Rev. F. M. BREMBEE, No. 62 1st-st., New-York.

LOST.—A SMALL GOLD WATCH, ON THE 20TH inst. $10 reward will be given the finder, at the Drug-store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
L. & L. MANY,
LATE MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Locks, Knobs and Builders' Hardware,
Have removed from No. 42 John-st. to
No. 49 WARREN-ST.

FILES.
SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for
WHIPPLE MACHINE CUT FILE,
No. 28 WARREN-ST., New-York.

METALS.—TIN AND TERNE PLATES, CHARCOAL and coke. Also, sheet-iron of all kinds, assorted numbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
Dated NEW-YORK, March, 1863. No. 215 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, March 16, 1863.
In continuation of the system of auction sales, the Company will offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the room now used as the Stock Exchange, Nos. 20 and 22 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of April next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, will be made, on the charges on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of storage on the coal not taken away on delivery or order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those heretofore accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable, otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified so as to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
With a reliable supply from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to be water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior coal, in which the coal offered will be found to be equal, they claim for it, that the mode of selling will recommend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.
C. R. ROBERT, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 26 and 27, at 7½ o'clock each EVENING, at the old Dunnigan Gallery, No. 658 Broadway, highly important sale of Paintings, a private collection of modern pictures, probably the choicest and most extensive ever offered at public sale in the United States, consisting of works of the highest class, and by the most celebrated artists of the age, chiefly painted to order, and including specimens by
Rosa Bonheur, E. Dubufe, Jos Lies, Carl Hubner, Auguste Bonheur, Gerome, Edouard Frere, Lambinet, E. Verboeckhoven, Van Schendel, Patrois, Henriette Clowes, Wm. Shayer, Wm. Shayer, Sr., Laurens de Reul, E. Van Soben, Achenbach, Schlesinger, Kruseman, De Noter, Van Hanmel, Leyckert, Akkerdykte, Musin, Meadows, Strobel and Hache.
Gesellschap, Weigmann, Dubufe, Von Schon, Verheyden, Vermeulen, Kruseman, Gunther, Bilders of Utrecht, Van Hove, Leickert, Strobel, Dencker, Gerome, Wauters, Pinnet, Hagelstein, Rosenboom, Lockhorst, De Bylandt, Genisson, Vervon, Schelfhout, Vaarnkergh, Roeckers, Hoppenbrower, Musin, Willems, Caron, Breton, Duvieux, Hingnet, Tyrol, Ziem, Williams, Knobel, Lambinet, Farrier, Beattie, Meadows, Armfield, Adams, J. W. Cole, Rogers, Weigall, &c., &c. Also, a fine work by Thomas Cole, and others of the American school. The paintings in the collection by Rosa Bonheur, E. Frere and others are so exceedingly difficult to obtain, even in Europe, as it is acknowledged these artists have orders for several years in advance, and it is presumed that the sale will be therefore interesting to those who are purchasing for foreign account. The Gallery will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the evening of the auction, for the convenience of those who may be anticipated, we would invite those lovers of the arts, who wish to enjoy a favorable opportunity for inspection, to visit the exhibition as early as convenient.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 6TH AND 7TH-AVENUES, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Stock Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three valuable lots on east side of Broadway, between 49th and 50th-sts., with the two lots on west side of 7th-av., and directly in the rear of the Broadway lots, each lot having a front of 25 feet 3 inches on Broadway, and 100 feet on the 7th-av. Also, the two valuable lots on the north-east corner of 6th-av. and 53d-st., 25 feet 1 inch by 100 feet each; 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Full covenant warranty deeds will be given.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF HARDWARE.
JAMES M. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 25, and following days, at the warehouse, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, very extensive invoices of hardware, cutlery, guns and heavy goods. The attention of the trade and dealers is respectfully invited to the sale, which in extent and variety will surpass any public sale of hardware hitherto held in this City. Terms cash.

S. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—S. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sen.,
1st-AV., 38TH AND 39TH STS.—24 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 38th and 39th sts., and 8 lots in the rear of above, being 4 on each street.
1st-AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.—16 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being 8 on the avenue and 1 on each street in the rear.
Also, 8 lots the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st sts.
38TH AND 39TH STS.—8 lots, 25 on north side of 38th-st., and 16 on south side of 39th-st., corner of above and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 200 feet and water right.
AVENUE A, 37TH AND 38TH STS.—9 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 37th and 38th sts., 4 lots on the north side of 38th-st., and 5 lots on the south side of 37th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.
AVENUE A AND 39TH-ST.—16 lots, 8 on the west side of Avenue A, entire front between 38th and 39th sts., and 8 on the south side of 39th-st., the entire front of 200 feet, and 8 lots being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 38th and 39th sts.
Also—6 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 38th and 39th sts.
39TH AND 40TH STS.—10 lots on the north side of 39th and south side of 40th-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.
AVENUE A AND 39TH-ST.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 38th and 39th sts., and north side of 39th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.
Many of the above lots are on and near 38th-st., the southern boundary of Central Park.
EVERY LOT WILL BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD.
TERMS WILL BE MADE KNOWN AT SALE.
Bonds, maps and full particulars may be had at the Auctioneer's office, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SEVENTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS, with two rights, in the Twelfth Ward, City of Brooklyn.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. G. MEAD, Executor of Aaron Clark, deceased, Brooklyn,
Seventy-four lots on 3d and 6th avs., 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th sts., three tracts of railroad cars run through the tract on which these lots are situated. The tract is already well built up, and the neighborhood is a constantly improving one. The water privilege consists of a frontage on Gowanus Bay, extending from 1 to 2 feet, from the centre of 22d-st., 170 feet or thereabouts, along the line of high-water mark of Gowanus Bay, and from the line of high water into the bay 1,000 feet or thereabouts, for which a grant by letters patent from the State of New-York are held. Water right will be peremptorily sold. Lithographic maps of the above lots can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.—GEO. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1863, the following property, at the following hours: Front and rear house on full lot No. 139 North 8th-st., at 10 o'clock; two-story house and two lots on 6th-st., near 5th-st., at 11 o'clock; four-story-and-basement brick house, No. 171 Meeker-av., 8th-st., at 12 o'clock; two-story and basement house, with two extensions, and lot No. 81 10th-st., at 1 o'clock; front and rear house, on full lot, on Evergreen, near Ainsley, at 2 o'clock; two frame houses on Flushing-av., fronting on two streets, and one lot on Bushwick-av., near Varet-st., at 3 o'clock. The above property will be sold on its premises. Terms favorable, and made known on day of sale. For full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 192 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 262 East Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c., mahogany dressing and side tables, oak dining chairs, lounges, fine bastasds, enameled bedroom furniture, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oilcloths, stair-rods, &c., feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, counterpanes, &c.; also, kitchen furniture. The attention of dealers is called to this sale.

ALVAN C. BAKER, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at private residence, No. 46 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10 o'clock, comprising rosewood and black walnut parlor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, suites, mirrors, oak dining-room furniture, statuary, paintings by eminent artists, silverware, velvet and Brussels carpets, china, glassware, &c. Also basement and kitchen utensils. Sale positive.

W. S. BALDWIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., a neat cottage house, containing twelve rooms, with a large garden attached. The house is situated in Bloomfield, N. J., near the Presbyterian Church, within ten minutes' walk of the depot.
W. S. BALDWIN.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED assignee of Hunt & Russell, will sell, at public auction, on MONDAY, April 6, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, all those certain four lots of land, situate on the southwesterly corner of West and Bank sts., in the City of New-York, being together 98 feet in width, in front on West-st., 98 feet on the rear by 100 feet 3 inches in depth on Bank-st., the northerly one, and 100 feet 6 inches in depth on the southerly side, be the said several dimensions more or less.
H. F. PULTZ,
Assignee of Hunt & Russell.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS, THE ABBOT COLLECTION.
By E. W. IVES & CO. at the Fine Arts Institute, (Dirty Gallories,) No. 625 Broadway, THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, March 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock.
A most important and valuable private collection of original American and European works of art, embracing among them the principal portion of
THE ABBOT COLLECTION
of well-known paintings of value, and several superb copies of celebrated pictures in the Vatican, Pitti Palace, Borghese Palace, &c.
The superb gallery picture which has been exhibiting for three months.
I. JOB VERSEPUT'S
BAY AND MARKET OF RIO JANEIRO.
This beautiful original work of art is ordered for sale, in consequence of the artist's departure for Europe, and will be included in the first day's sale.
CELEBRATED WASHINGTON SERIES,
by J. B. Stearns, Esq., representing Washington as a Soldier, Statesman, Farmer and Christian. These four superb national pictures were conceived in Paris, and are familiar as household words to the lovers of art. Also, the magnificent series of four pictured (reproduced by Mr. Bentzlin,) representing
LUCLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE.
Infancy, Youth, Manhood, Old Age. Some matchless copies of Rubens (taken from) original pictures by

GERIN,	RAFFAELLE,	
DOMENICHINO,	MURILLO,	
BERGHEM,	CARLO MARATTI.	

The German school are represented by charming original pictures by

GIGNOUX,	BONTAG,	HART,
HERLIG,	HUNTINGTON,	INNES,
WARREN,	CLAPPERTY,	INMAN,
LaLARUE,	VERNEET,	WENZLER,
D. JOHNSON,	MANZONI,	HALL,
DELESSARD,	WHITE,	LACROIX,
COUTOURIER,	MELBY,	BEKKING.

We also call attention to a superb copy (same size as the original,) by Mayer, of Dresden, of
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED PICTURE—THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND HER MAIDS OF HONOR.
Also, a very fine Landscape and Cattle, by Wm. Shayer, and several other English Paintings.
The collection is now on exhibition
DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
Catalogues ready.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
RICHARDS & WRITING will sell on
WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 44 Cortlandt-st.
A large and choice assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising new and Spring styles of goods.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, &c.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class city-made furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, reception and chamber suites, rosewood etageres, wardrobes, centre tables, sideboards, extension tables, lounges, easy-chairs, hall-stands, &c. Sale absolute, for account of whom it may concern.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 117 Clinton-st., near State-st., Brooklyn,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite, 5 pieces in maroon; 1 do in crimson satin brocatelle, 7 pieces; 2 French plate pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, sofas, hall-stand, mahogany extension table, white and gilt China, glasses and tea sets, &c., Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON R. OSGOOD will sell, at the salesroom, No. 52 Cedar-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, a four-seat Rockaway, shifting top and seats; two and four seat no top wagons; shifting top buggies, Rockaways, no top road wagons, harness, whips, &c., &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at his store, 646 Canal-st., bureaus, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mirrors, bedsteads, two sewing machines—Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY—CINCINNATI, March 16, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. and the Government tax, payable at the Bank of America, New-York City, on and after April 1 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days, from the 24th inst.
☞ The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid at the same Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of THE BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.
25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. FLAIT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 2 BROADWAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 30 Wall-st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 23d-av. and 22d-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
AUGT. P. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOUK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Jos.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London, and Boston Medical Institute, Nos. 14 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., (opposite the Revere House,) open daily for the treatment of Nervous Debility, Urinary Diseases, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual system of his own and foreign practice; quoting their results in European hospital practice; quoting their results in his own practice; the only Physician who has received his diploma for 21 closely sealed.

All who doubt and experiment, and have spent their money and health with those who have no diploma, or have been rejected by other Colleges, should per sonally or by letter, consult Dr. LAMONT, who will give a written guarantee to cure in all cases he undertakes, or refund the money. Consultation free. Medicines sent everywhere. Cures in 1 to 3 days. Cases of long standing, or those which have been pronounced incurable, specially invited. Dr. LAMONT's Diplomas, Testimonials, Certificates, Photographs of cures, &c., may be seen at his office. Boston Medical Institute, Nos. 14 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., (opposite the Revere House.)

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplied, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

NO. 9.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplied, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., No. 6 Greene-st., New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, suppression, &c., (from whatever cause produced,) and can assure them that her remedies are not taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted up with a lying-in room, and every other convenience is observed, and all the comforts of a sick room are received under her care. Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be selected.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Dyott, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Consult at once on the side of the Hospital for a short time, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bubo, buns, blotches, pimples, eruptions, constitutional syphilis, disease of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to offer cures in cases where others of long standing have failed. Dr. Powers' Concentrated Life Restores the vigor of youth in few weeks. This medicine never varies, and is the most celebrated specific. Gleet, recent or chronic, in one to three days. Dr. Powers' Purgative Drops are safe and certain remedies for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Package free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME.—DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or hinderance of diet. DR. WARD, late of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only genuine and reliable remedies for diseases of a private nature. In 20 years practice he has cured all cases entrusted to his care, and can say to the afflicted, that no other physician has cured more of the same complaint. I can and will cure you in less time and more thoroughly than any one else, or will, and those who have been imposed of their money and health, call; it will cost you but little, and may save you much. If you have been the unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases of Syphilis, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a few days. Impotency, nervous debility, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Recent cases of gleet and specially cured by a few treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may call or address, with confidence, by writing a full diagnosis of their case. Advice, including medicine, $5. DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 564 Hudson-st., New-York, continues to supply her patrons with her celebrated Female Monthly Pills, which are unrivalled. All other "Female Pills" are counterfeit.

N. B.—Ladies prefer to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Concentrated Life Drops. Are you subject to that anal and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in ignorance of anything detestable, and are warranted a lasting and perfect cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, French edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,326 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 36 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A ACT OF GRATITUDE.—26,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a gentleman who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Author, and for the benefit of the afflicted, and to prove the confidence he publicly reposes in the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MPILLS AND STAMPS.—FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas, with full directions, on receipt of $1 in stamps. Address Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 301 Cth-av., opposite 27th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood in ten days. Cures gleet in two. Dr. Hunter, New-York, the sole place. Beware of imposters. Dr. Hunter is the only Dr. of that name, and, up to every trick to rob Dr. Hunter of his great reputation as a skillful and scientific practitioner. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st., near Chatham-st. Beware!

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Emmenagogue Powder or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, in the purely legitimate purpose to restore the menstrual flow. Will never disappoint the anxious inquirer. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, privately, day and evening.

PILES, PILES.—EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, bleeding or blind, also the worst cases cured in ease to be relieved and entirely cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, promotes their absorption and consequent cure. Pamphlets, containing testimonials, sent by mail on receipt of 3c. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, (near 36th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female complaints, such as Menstruation, Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 24 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee a speedy cure in all cases. Hours, 9 to 9.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, and become victims to mercury, will find it the only place to obtain a cure. Medicines sent everywhere.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, with the utmost success or failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of equalizing the rent and poisonous taint of the blood, and, unless his remedy is used, cures. That is what he claims for it, and he has no other will accomplish. He values in this respect has proved certain known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes but he is visited by distinguished chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has gone through the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LACHAISE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 102 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York, March 21, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for delivering by contract at the Depot for army clothing in the City,

Cavalry Cloth.
Garrison Flag Halliards.
Worsted Braid, yellow.
Worsted Braid, scarlet.
Worsted Braid, yellow.
Worsted Braid, scarlet.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they desire to furnish, and also the time in which they can make delivery.

A proper guaranty must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Cavalry Cloth," "Flag Halliards," or "Worsted Braid, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

NAVY BEEF.

Navy Agent's Office, New-York, March 10, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 2,000 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and duty to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and the contractor as near as possible in quality to the standard established for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the persons named in the guarantee are of ability to meet the guarantee proposed will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above beef must be furnished exclusively.

J. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., Cincinnati, March 7, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 20th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered in boxes suitable for shipment at the Inspection Warehouse in this city. Samples must accompany the bids, and the bidders will state the dates at which deliveries will be made; viz.:

10,000 Ax Handles	10,000 Handled Hatchets.
10,000 Pickaxes.	10,000 Camp Kettles.
10,000 Pickaxe Handles.	4,000 Spades.
1,000 Ax Slings.	5,000 Shovels.

JOHN H. DICKERSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., for furnishing the materials for, and constructing the southerly inclosing wall of the Central Park.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for southerly Park wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

PROPOSALS FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS "VOLUNTEER SOLDIER FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NUMBER FIVE."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Saturday, March 22, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Four hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldier Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five," authorized by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 28, 1862, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1862.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the parties whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On payment to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the City shall require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 1, 1862.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington City, March 10, 1862.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper-sed, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened; size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, whether for charter or sale, the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expenses attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

Navy Department, Washington City, March 3, 1862.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—THIS BUREAU is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to guns of cast iron only, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals will therefore be received from any manufacturers of forged iron to furnish a finished gun, or a block of metal from which the same may be finished.

The said gun, when finished, to weigh about 18,000 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 100 pounds, as used in cast iron rifled cannon of like weight; to be fired 1,000 times with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 100-pounder-rifle; 18 pounds of Mr. ——-without bursting, or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehensions of bursting.

The quality of metal, price and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal forwarded.

The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date, and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Chief of Bureau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act, entitled, &c.

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all lots, pieces of land, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be required to pay the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Lucius Bradish, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 22d day of February, 1862.

Second.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, notices, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 8th day of March, 1862.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of A. W. Stoughton, No. 78 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next. Dated Nov. 16, 1861.

JUBAL HARRINGTON, Administrator.

nll-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN HEERDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmil, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 13, 1861.

MARY VAN HEERDEN, Administratrix.

s23-law6mTu*.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE SPLENDID, GREAT EASTERN, Captain Vetch, Commander, will leave New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY ..... April 26
TUESDAY ..... May 13
TUESDAY ..... June 3

FIRST CABIN fare ..... $150 to $200

Berth berths according to size, situation and elevation of the State Room, will having the use of the saloon, lounge in the Saloon, and is cared at meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be secured by special application.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished and attendance $100

THIRD CABIN—State Room berths, Meals, and attendance found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good plain wholesome food $60

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations $35

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed (gratuitously) one foot of Baggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 35 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 55 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.

EUROPA, Muse, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.

ALPS, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

AFRICA, Moodie, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.

ARABIA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Cabin Passage ..... $120 to $150
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Cabin Passage $113 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built ships

NORWEGIAN,

Capt. Millar, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland para

SATURDAY, March 29

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $75 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA OR ILLINOIS

Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON, ON SATURDAY, April 26, 1862.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.:

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on the 21st inst. The fine British brig

BOREAS,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

Also, on the 25th inst., the schooner

G. L. ADAMS.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Capt. E. Y. Gager,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M.

Freight, with accommodations unexpired, $75.

No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after FRIDAY. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 55 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... March 22
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... March 29
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... April 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Cabin Passage ..... $80 to $100
First cabin to London ..... 80 Steerage to London 30 00
First cabin to Paris ..... 90 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $90. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $28. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 18, 1861. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Patchogue & Hampton.

Also 4 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Sayville.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

Also 4 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunters Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 7 A. M., for Yaphank, including all stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:45 A. M.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE U. S. British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, carrying the Queen's mails, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 3; SATURDAY, March 22.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ADAMS EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTA DINSMORE, for Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., carrying the United States mail, will leave this port from Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

9 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 2:40 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:32 and 5:32 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Mail, (with Sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 3, the steamboat D. S. BIRDS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic City, connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Chambers-street, Jersey City, for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 10:15 and 5:00 P. M.; on Mondays, 6:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEWAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWALK, DIRECT.—STEAMER MONTPELIER will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Norwalk and Danbury and New-Haven Railroad each way. Leave Norwalk at 8:15 A. M., Fulton Market-slip, New-York, at 2 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock, P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full set, partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $20; on silver or rubber, $10; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $4; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK

EIGHTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12,

When will be presented Donizetti's favorite opera, LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,

With the following

IMMENSE CAST.

Linda ..... MME. MEDORI
Pierotto ..... MLLE. SULZER
Carlo ..... SIGNOR MINETTI

(His first appearance in America.)

Antonio ..... SIGNOR BELLINI
Prefetto ..... SIGNOR BIACHI
Rodolfo ..... SIGNOR COLETTI
Madalina ..... Miss Fanny Stephens (late Miss Hobbs)
Conductor ..... SIGNOR J. HUNO

The box office will be open for the sale of reserved seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Bond & Sohlbrunn's, corner of Broadway, and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE during the day, or at the Music Hall office on the evening of performance.

THURSDAY—SECOND OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN, when will be presented

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the same cast as at New-York last.

ON FRIDAY—NINTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 15,

LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE.

ON GOOD FRIDAY, April 4,

A GRAND SACRED PERFORMANCE.

In addition to the usual concert, there will be three new scenery, dresses and appointments. Patronize a grand opera.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK

SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

THURSDAY, March 13,

When will be presented Donizetti's opera of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

WITH THE MATCHLESS NEW-YORK CAST.

Amelia ..... Mme. GUERRABELLA
Oscar ..... (her page) ..... Mlle. ORTOLANI (BRIGNOLI)
Ulrica ..... Mlle. SULZER
Richard Conte Warwick ..... Signor BARZOLINI
Reinhard ..... Signor BELLINI
Samuel, Tom ..... Signor ROCCO, Signor BARILI
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK

THE SALE OF TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box-office of the Brooklyn Academy, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York. The customary price of admission will be retained.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

EIGHTH SEASON.

The FIFTH SOIREE of the present season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 663 Broadway, corner of Bleecker. The usual quartet party will be—Messrs. ULRICH MEYER, A. REISIG, A. BEIG and H. MOLLENHAUER. The programme comprises the following works, viz.:

Quartet, in E flat major No. 4 ..... Mozart
Sonata, Piano and Violin ..... Bach
Novelletten for Piano ..... Schumann
Octett in E flat, Op. 20 ..... Mendelssohn

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets One Dollar each.

For sale at the door, and at the music-stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Lulz, No. 769 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1862,

GRAND CONCERT

GIVEN BY ANTONIO PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER,

BENEFIT OF COL. BELLOTTI.

Assisted by Signora ELISA VALENTINI PARAVALLI, Prima Donna Soprano; Signora SARAH CARDELLI, Contralto, pupil of Signora Paravalli; Signora CLARA DAELLI, Contralto, pupil of and pupil of Signora Paravalli; Herr UHCHS, the distinguished Baritone.

Conductor ..... G. F. BRISTOW

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA WILL SOON CLOSE. Those who have not seen the four great panoramas—the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and the Nile—must do so soon, as they will shortly close. Exhibited EVERY EVENING, at 7½, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.

TWO GRAND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENTS AT CLINTON HALL.

THURSDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, March 20 & 24.

The Mercantile Library Association have arranged with Mr. Richards for two Eclectic Lectures in which he will present the great points and most brilliant experiments of his entire course on "The Atmosphere."

The first lecture will embrace the Philosophy of the Air, and will be crowded with novel and striking illustrations and phenomena.

The second lecture will be devoted to the Chemistry and Meteorology of the Air, and will be illustrated by GRAND ILLUMINATIONS IN OXYGEN, and with those magnificent experiments with the RUHMKORFF MACHINE and GEISSLER TUBES which elicited such applause in the course.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

For sale at the Library and Greene's No. 600 Broadway.

Evening tickets 50 cents; for sale only at the door.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON THE FALL OF ROME.

By Rev. Thomas Lord.

The second lecture of this course will be given in the rooms of the Historical Society, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26; and on the following evening the same lecture will be repeated in the hall of the Free Academy, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Shame and Degradation of Society in the Latter Days of the Empire.* Tickets for the four remaining lectures, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALBANY IRON WORKS, No. 120 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of S. B. ALTHAUSE'S SONS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

J. A. ALTHAUSE, S. B. ALTHAUSE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., and will continue the above business at No. 120 Wooster-st. till May 1, and after that date at No. 144 Greene-st., near Houston-st.

J. A. ALTHAUSE, S. B. ALTHAUSE, E. P. LEONARD.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between ANTHONY FORTINGTON, ROBERT C. FORTINGTON and FRANCIS FORTINGTON, under the firm name of FORTINGTON BROTHERS, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1862, and the undersigned are continuing the business of manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in furniture, under the firm name of FORTINGTON BROTHERS, at the old stand. The undersigned are solely authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

Dated New-York, March 20, 1862.

ROBERT C. FORTINGTON. FRANCIS FORTINGTON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

THE FIRM OF MUIRHEID & CLARKE is this day mutually dissolved by the retiring of W. MU

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

The Reported Destruction of the Indianola Confirmed.

Mysterious Hints About Obstructions in the Yazoo Pass.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Horrors of the Rebels Foreshadowed.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANOLA.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal.

It is a matter of regret that this vessel was completely destroyed, a fact of which we have positive knowledge. It appears that the *Queen of the West* and her consorts, seeing the approach of the rebels, retired from above—the character of which has not yet been determined, some believing her an iron-clad *Merrimac*, and others, a contraband invasion—abandoned the sunken vessel, and steamed off down the river, when, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, a few daring spirits ventured out in skiffs and completed her destruction by applying a match to her magazine.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Courier.

Our first and only view of the Federal gunboat *Indianola*, was through a very heavy fog on the river. In this situation she did not appear very strong—not what she really was, a formidable iron-clad boat of the first class. Later information, however, convinces us that she was everything that genius, art and the depleted purse of Uncle Sam could make her. From her own officers, since the surrender of the boat and her crew to the Confederates, we learn that this formidable engine of war cost the United States $460,000, besides her hull, which was fashioned in the most superb manner, with brass plates to everything imaginable. The *Indianola* had on board four of the heaviest rifled cannon, besides small arms innumerable. She was heavily freighted with the most improved machine ammunition, naval stores and clothing. Taken altogether, it will prove a severe loss to the enemy, if it is not a gain to the Confederacy.

OPERATIONS ON YAZOO PASS.

From the Jackson Appeal, March 4.

The best information we have from this point is, that the fleet of the enemy is still at the mouth of the pass into Cold Water. It is composed of five stern and two side-wheel boats, carrying two guns each, and two transports. Nothing definite is known as to their strength.

We presume no hindrance will be offered to their entering out of Cold Water, as we have every reason to believe it has been determined to let them get as far from their base—the Mississippi—as they may have the courage to venture on so precarious a route. Ample preparations have been made to prevent the accomplishment of the purposes of the foe at the proper time. We apprehend no danger from that direction.

The Yazoo City *Sentinel* says:

"The latest we have from the Federals up the Yazoo River is that they are making their way through. As yet they have not got through Coldwater. We have information that the obstructions, if not already impassable, will be very shortly, as competent engineers and hands, in large numbers, are at work. *We deem it advisable not to state what other preparations are being made for them, but simply state for the information and encouragement of our friends, we think it highly probable that will defer indefinitely their projected visit to Yazoo City, should they succeed by our possibility in making their way into the Tallahatchie.* We hope by next week to be able to report a discomfiture or destruction of the expedition they are sending against us."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE FEDERAL BATTLE.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal.

From all accounts that reach us, we are led to the conclusion that ere a great *while Gen. Bragg will be forced either to engage Rosecrans in battle, or fall back upon Chattanooga.* The country would deplore the necessity which may force him to the adoption of the latter alternative. It is all-important that we continue to hold Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, *otherwise we shut ourselves in straitened circumstances for army supplies another year hence.*

The Federals are devastating the country as they advance, rendering it impossible for the farmers to raise a crop this season, and to shut out Middle Tennessee, Kentucky, North Alabama and North Mississippi from the producing sections of the Confederacy, would be more seriously felt than the loss of Nashville, Clarksville, New Orleans or Vicksburgh. *It would prove a long step in the direction of our subjugation by starvation.*

We sincerely hope that our Generals are fully alive to the necessity and importance of holding Middle Tennessee, and that the hands of Gen. Bragg will be strengthened with a force sufficient for this purpose. Our own impression is, that the operations of the enemy about Vicksburgh is a mere feint to hold our army there and at Fort Hudson, while the enemy are sending most of their reinforcements to Rosecrans.

To surrender Middle Tennessee to our foe, moreover, would place us to great disadvantage should negotiations for peace be entered into during the Spring or Summer. It is our policy, and should be our main effort, not only to hold all we now possess, but to retain as much of Southern territory as possible. We could not treat for peace on anything like equal terms, with all the Border States, Tennessee included, in the hands of the enemy.

THE REBELS RETREAT FROM SHELBYVILLE.

From the Jackson Appeal, March 1.

Our information is that the forces under Gen. Joseph are now strongly intrenched in the vicinity of Tullahoma, having withdrawn from the neighborhood of Shelbyville. This position was, we have been stated, long ago selected as the most easily defensible one between Nashville and Chattanooga, by President Davis himself, and, as it has been approved by Gen. Johnston, we may indulge every hope that the wily Federal commander will be forced, *if he attempts to give battle upon ground that will at least afford our troops an equal chance. The blunder at Stone River, which was followed by such wholesale slaughter,* will not be repeated.

On the Federal side no important advance has been made. Heavy reinforcements have been received, and of late immense supplies passed up the Cumberland.

THE RAID INTO ALABAMA.

The Winchester *Bulletin*, of the 26th, gives the following particulars of the advance of our troops into Alabama:

"We learn that a person arrived from Huntsville, Ala., on Tuesday, who brings news of a courier having reached that place with intelligence to the effect that a number of transports had arrived at Florence, Ala., on the Tennessee River, protected by one or more gunboats.

"We do not, however, apprehend any great danger in this new movement of the enemy. It may be only a feint to draw our attention from the front, and we know that the only object which could induce a move of that kind would be *to reach Huntsville, and then Stevenson, to cut off our communication with Chattanooga,* which they cannot accomplish without being able to *cross over Lookout Mountain and reach Dunton*—a thing very improbable.

"There is nothing of importance transpiring in our front. Affairs remain in *status quo*, but attribute the calm to that quiet which always reigns previous to the storm of a great battle.

THE PROBABILITIES.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* thinks that Gen. Bragg's Corps has joined Rosecrans, and that the entire amount of reinforcements received by him will amount to 16,000 men. He says: "From Murfreesboro there are no turnpike roads leading toward Tullahoma, of our line of defence on Duck River. After leaving Shelbyville, the enemy would be forced to travel the direct roads which are still in a most impassable condition from the heavy snows and rains. The advance of Rosecrans must necessarily be very slow, admitting that within the next ten days the roads will be in a condition to be worked. A large pioneer force, protected by several brigades, will no doubt soon be thrown forward by the enemy. This will cause heavy skirmishing, which will continue as the enemy advances toward our lines. *You may look soon to hear, therefore, that our troops have fallen back from their outposts, and that they have become occupied by the enemy. This will be preparatory to the commencement of another grand battle. It is our object not only to draw the enemy as far as possible from his supplies, but also to select on our part the strongest strategical positions near the rising embrances of the Cumberland Mountains. This will probably be the hardest fought battle of the war.* A brilliant victory on our side, and a total rout of the enemy, will not only give us Nashville, redeem all Tennessee, but also give us the key to Kentucky, by which place the scene will soon be shifted, to become the grand theatre of war. *A grand expedition West is now on foot, or rather on horse, and may soon be expected to be heard from.*

An army correspondent of the Chattanooga *Rebel* writes as follows:

"Our army is again in good fighting trim, and the ranks rapidly filling up by the influx of absentees. I assure it is better clothed, equipped and fed than *ever before.*"

GALVESTON.

Correspondence of the Houston Telegraph.

GALVESTON, Monday, Feb. 9, 1862.

The fleet of blockaders of our coast show no disposition to pay for Magruder fleet. They made a demonstration off the Brazos, but the attempt to carry a contraband into Velasco, Brazoria co., has not been proved, but the one has proved too much for the other.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

From the Richmond correspondence (Feb. 22) of the Mobile *Advertiser* we extract the essential paragraphs:

The gamesters who infested Richmond a short time ago have taken their place. Three successful burglaries and several attempted ones have occurred within a few days. Friday night a grocery store was entered in the coolest manner, and $18,000 worth of articles carried off. The thieves lighted the gas throughout the store, removed the goods, and hauled them off in wagons. The police were around the corner. Many doors have been bored around the locks, but the rascals became frightened before accomplishing their entrance. Well dressed Baltimoreans are often arrested with "augers" and "jimmies" in their pockets, but nothing can be proved against them.

Liquor is sold openly in the city now, and is productive of a vast amount of crime. At every bar hangs a paper upon which is printed, "Blockade, 75 cents." A small wine-glass full is measured out for one "blockade." The number of dens where the villest of apple brandy is sold is astonishing. I have heard of the repeal of the Liquor law, and presume the Police, by tacit consent, have slackened their vigilance. *Drunken men are daily seen in the streets, many of them dressed in the uniform of Confederate officers; and the Mayor's Court shows a sad record of the increased number of whisky-shops. The new Richmond Theatre is reported nightly crowded to suffocation.*

Last night a soldier was robbed of $4,500, belonging to his company. A member of the Letcher Artillery was to have been shot to-day for desertion. Parson Lawrence has been received within our lines, just from the "Old Capitol Hotel," in Washington. A regular fist fight occurred in the Capitol Square yesterday, in the presence of hundreds of ladies. No efforts were made to separate the pugilists, and they fought it out.

Deserters from the Federal army come in almost daily, all bringing the same story—their unwillingness to fight under the Emancipation proclamation. Cowardice, I believe is generally at the bottom of their conscientious scruples. They are sent to the Libby prison on arrival. Two hundred and four prisoners have just been sent off by flag of truce.

CONSERVATIVES AND FANATICS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Between the two classes of our mortal foemen at the North there is little to choose. One is commercial and the other crazy. If the latter are more cruel and devilish in their lath, the former are more persistent and systematic in action. If we had only the lunatics to deal with we might hope for a lucid interval, or possibly that their insanity might vary its form. But of the commercial classes we can entertain no such expectations. They have invested their money in the war, and they intend to get it back, if they send every dollar they have left after that which is gone.

If we were called upon to say which is the worse man, Wendell Phillips, who is the embodiment of Massachusetts fanaticism, Edward Everett, who represents its conservatism, or Caleb Cushing, its politician, who should find no difficulty in a reply. *We have infinitely more respect for Wendell Phillips, or any honest fanatic, than either of the others. The fanatic has principles—such as they are—while the commercial class has no principle whatever but self-interest.* If it is opposed to Abolitionism, it is because the success of Abolitionism would be fatal to trade. Could Conservatism be convinced that freeing the slaves would increase the production of cotton, it would be converted in an hour into the very genius of universal emancipation. We dread and detest such an enemy as this more than honest Abolitionism. *We despise and execrate Edward Everett and Caleb Cushing more than Phillips or Garrison.* No man of honor could take Everett or Cushing by the hand—the latter especially. If there be a traitor in the South so degraded as Cushing, he ought instantly to be fired and sent to Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The present condition of our navy, says the Richmond correspondent of the Southern Confederacy, could it with propriety be divulged, would delight the Confederacy with joy. Prudential considerations, however, require that most of the Executive information on that subject should be communicated to Congress in secret session.

The Savannah *News* of March 21, says:

"Gen. Beauregard reviewed a portion of the troops stationed near this city, yesterday, on the Common in the rear of the Park. The day was fine and the review was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens. We were gratified to notice the full ranks of the several regiments and battalions, and the vigorous and healthy appearance of the men."

—The British iron steam propeller *Thistle*, which ran ashore on Sullivan's Island beach, was sold in Charleston recently for $50,000, cash.

—A Southern paper suggests that the cotton for cotton-clad boats should not be *compressed*. As the bale leaves the cotton-gin press it is more elastic and a better resisting substance than when compressed. It may be compressed so as to be as *hard as wood*, and offering no greater resistance. Take the cotton as it is; the cotton will be proof against a Dahlgren 64-pounder.

—A late number of the Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* notices the presence of Hon. Thomas Pope in that city. He has been appointed to a judicial office for the trial of all offences cognizable by Courts-martial of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

—The Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* is informed that Gen. Bragg is to take command of the Mississippi defences, his late command being assumed by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

—Hot coffee in Richmond is selling at the fashionable restaurants, where the genuine is served out, for a dollar per cup. The *Whig* estimates the cost of the coffee and sweetening at 24 cents, showing a clear profit in 75 cents on such a trifle as a cup of coffee.

—Epsom Salts are now manufactured at South Newport, McIntosh County, Georgia.

—Gen. D. H. Hill has assumed command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina, with his headquarters at Goldsboro. The Raleigh *Progress*, in noticing this fact, says: "We have had too much strategy, ditching and digging in North Carolina, and that Gen. Hill is the man to inaugurate a new and different system of tactics."

—Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, has called out five regiments of the reserve corps to rendezvous promptly at certain places named and designated, to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of the coast and capture of the metropolis of that State.

—The Fredericksburgh correspondent of the Tallahassee *Floridian* tells the following strange story:

"While speaking of peace, there is a legend connected with a spring near Fredericksburgh, which I will relate for the benefit of the curious: According to tradition, this spring was discovered running three months before the Revolutionary war. Three months before a treaty of peace it dried up and ceased to run. It commenced running again three months before the war of 1812, and three months before its close; as in the Revolutionary war, it again dried up, and so with the Mexican war. Three months before the fall of Fort Sumter it again commenced running, and a short time since dried up. I give you as my author for this an aged man who was born and is living near the spring, and who has considerable property, and offers to bet it all that we will have peace in three months from the drying up of the spring."

—A recent number of the Charleston *Courier* notices the death in that city of Maj. Samuel Champlain, a veteran of the regular United States Army.

The *Daily Sentinel*, formerly published in Alexandria, Va., and suspended upon the advance of our forces, was issued in Richmond on March 3, by Messrs. Smith & Bailey. It will be issued daily.

—On the 24th ult., Gen. Harney was united in bonds of wedlock to Miss Ready, of Murfreesboro, sister to the wife of Gen. John H. Morgan. The marriage took place at Tullahoma, and was attended by all the military grandees.

—Irish potatoes are selling in Jackson, Miss., at the moderate price of $30 per bushel.

—The Savannah *News* says there are 131 Yankee vessels at Hilton Head—3 iron-clads, 12 gunboats and 120 transports. Averaging their entire fleet, transports and all, at 200 men each, the force amounts to 40,000 men.

James L. Pettigrew and the Union.—Wm. H. Hunziker, Esq., publishes a letter in the *World* denying the report that Mr. Pettigrew, who died recently at Charleston, became a Secessionist previous to his death. Mr. H. says:

"I have now lying before me letters from Mr. Pettigrew, of the dates of Dec. 16, 1862, and of Feb. 6, 1863. In the first of these letters, he says: 'Those who said that I had changed my views of secession are wonderfully mistaken. Every day convinces me more and more of the soundness of the opinions which I expressed at the time when secession took place, and have ever since avowed.' In the second he says: 'It may be that by that time (within five years) the Union may have become impossible. So much the worse for all of us.'

"Of the 'holy confederate cause' and its leaders, Mr. Pettigrew, as I have the best reason in the world to know, entertained but one unvarying opinion from the hour when South Carolina left the Union down to the lamentable hour of his death—a death hastened, let me say, by exposure incurred in the discharge of his professional duties as an advocate protecting private rights against what he considered and declared to be the tyrannical and unlawful confiscation acts of the Confederate Government."

The Legislature Harbor Defence Committee.—The Special Committee of the Legislature on Harbor Defences, consisting of Hons. Messrs. Fletcher, Davis, Weaver, Quackenboss, McLean, Smith, Flynn and Frean, accompanied by Gens. Miller, Vanderpool and Sprague, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, where they will remain during their stay in this City.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The Royal Procession in London on the Arrival of the Princess Alexandra.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on March 7, and Queenstown March 8, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings Cork (Ireland) papers of March 9, which furnish us messages particulars of the royal procession in London on March 7, in honor of the Princess Alexandra.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

London, Saturday, March 7, 1862.

The public thronged the streets at an early hour in the city, and devoted the morning to an examination of the complete arrangements. The triumphal arch on London Bridge was finished just in time, and it has an imposing and majestic appearance. The elegant white and gold corners of its carved roof crowned by four white horses. The bronze tripods on the parapet of the bridge, and between these the lofty standard, surmounted by crowns and other richly gilt and ornamental works. The grand grand gallantry round St. Paul's also proved a great attraction. At length the streets became so crowded as to render it necessary for those who desired to witness the procession to lose no time in selecting a position for the purpose. The fine open space between the Royal Exchange, Bank, and Mansion House, was filled with thousands of people. The flights of steps leading to the Exchange presented the appearance of a great amphitheatre. The building was crowded, and fringed with a mass of spectators. The roofs of other edifices in the neighborhood were also occupied. Toward 2 o'clock the sky became cloudy, and at that hour rather a heavy shower commenced, which lasted several minutes, but the weather immediately cleared up. The spectators now began anxiously to look toward King William-street for the advance of the Royal train, and punctually at Blackfriars at 1¼, and, according to the programme, the Prince and Princess were to reach the Mansion House about 2½; but the civil procession though effective and splendid as a pageant, unavoidably acted as a drag-on to the progress of the loyal party, and it moved on steadily and unsteadily instead of at an uniform pace. At the Mansion House the procession was about forty minutes behind time. The people watched eagerly for the plumes of the Life Guards and Horse Guards which formed the Royal escort, and when these were visible, the excitement began to attain its climax, as the carriage approached which contained the Prince and Princess; the cheers of the people became enthusiastic in the extreme; cheers in one electric shout of the welcome. The effect was thrilling in spectators, but on those who were the immediate object of this grand outburst of loyalty and attachment, the emotion produced must have been such as never to be effaced. The Prince and Princess were at times visibly affected, and as the royal procession proceeded on westward amidst tumultuous cheers. The procession reached the bottom of Ludgate Hill at 2:30 P. M. In consequence of it being known that the civil portion would leave at Temple Bar, the people assembled in immense numbers at Fleet-street, and by 4 o'clock the pavement and roadway were thickly crowded. When seen from above, among the innumerable heads left by the large banners, from the house-tops and widows, and the festoons across the streets, particularly when taken as part only of an ovation nearly six miles in length, it presented one of the most extraordinary sights ever seen in the country. A slight shower fell at about 3½ P. M. Little or no attempt at forming a line was made, except by three horse soldiers riding almost occasionally through the crowd. The leading carriages containing some of the city authorities came clearing the way for themselves. The time of procession was not kept up continuously. About 5:30, the great object of attraction appeared, bowing gracefully and smiling amiably to the crowd both far and near. The crowd were in the highest good humor. The Police had little occasion to interfere, nor had the cavalry who lined the side of the road any more disagreeable duty to do than laugh at the vagaries of the crowd. Every window, every housetop, and each available nook, was thickly peopled; and before the procession came near, every lamp-post had a cluster of sightseers. Thus far, it was a grand ovation and triumphant success. The procession through Hide Park was one of the most interesting features of the day. Guards were drawn up in two lines, and behind them sixteen thousand volunteers lined the way, drawn up four deep—no cheering was allowed, and the contrast in that respect to the loud cheer of the crowd outside was very remarkable. The troops presented a splendid appearance, and evidently attracted the special notice of the Princess and her family. Her appearance has completely confirmed the favorable impression entertained in England. She wore a purple velvet cloak, white bonnet, with the national roses, and an Irish poplin dress and her charming face, and graceful acknowledgments of the enthusiasm displayed, at once secured her the unqualified admiration and affection of the people. The Royal train left Paddington at 5:30 P. M. A large number of visitors were accommodated in the Station House, which was gaily decorated; a detachment and band of Grenadier Guards lined the platform. Great enthusiasm prevailed, which the Royal pair repeatedly acknowledged. They showed no signs of the morning's fatigue; no accidents have as yet been reported.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The royal party partook of luncheon at the Bricklayers' Arms Station. The scene on leaving the station was extraordinary—the line could not be kept owing to the immense multitude on both sides—swayed up to the carriage and rendered progress difficult. At the Mansion House the scene of confusion was so great that urgent measures were sent begging for the assistance of cavalry, which could not, however, be supplied. The cheering as the Princess passed the city was deafening, in fact drowning the peals of the church bells. Bouquets were thrown in at windows, and opposite the Adelphi Theatre a cornucopia of flowers, suspended in the air, was opened and showered flowers upon the Princess.

London, Sunday.—The Queen has invited a select party to Windsor Castle to meet the Princess Alexandra. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of the Diocese, the Bishop of Oxford, &c., have been honored with invitations. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell are expected at the castle to-morrow, and will probably remain till after the wedding. It is expected that the Queen will hold a Privy Council on Wednesday next. Lord Palmerston announced last night to the Reception Committee that the Princess Alexandra has signified her intention of receiving the city present at Windsor Castle to-morrow afternoon.

Strike of Employes of the Erie Railroad Company.

TROUBLE AMONG THEM—A PORTION OF THE STRIKERS RECEIVE ADVANCED WAGES—THEY REFUSE TO WORK UNLESS ALL ARE RE-EMPLOYED.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the laborers employed by the Erie Railroad Company to work on the piers, assembled on the dock as usual, but refused to proceed to work unless they received $1 50 per day. Some time previous to the affair of yesterday, the workmen demanded the same wages and the privilege of having Sunday to themselves, but finally agreed to resume work for $1 25 per day. The foreman refused to comply with their repeated demand, whereupon they congregated in the street and in the vicinity of the piers, making an aggregate number of over a thousand people, and expressed their determination not to work. At 8 o'clock the foreman notified the men that he should take steps to employ other workmen; but in consequence of the absence of unemployed men, he did not carry out his measure. At 9 o'clock the crowd had gathered opposite the Duane-street dock, leaving Pier No. 36 entirely deserted. This being the case, a carman or some person in authority employed negroes to remove some cotton bales. No sooner had the negroes got to work than the strikers ran wildly toward them and commenced assaulting them so that at last they were compelled to abandon their labors, and were driven off the pier amid a shower of clubs, stones and other missiles. One person, supposed to be the ringleader, was arrested by a policeman from whom the mob immediately rescued him. At about noon a portion of the laborers were informed that their demand had been complied with and that they would receive in future $1 50 per day.

The fact becoming known that all the laborers were not included in the list, none would consent to work until the entire number were reemployed. Thus the matter stands at present. A large police force is on the ground ready to quell any disturbance that may ensue.

Strike of the Journeymen Tailors.

THEY CRY FOR MORE.

The journeymen tailors of the City are on a strike for more pay. On Wednesday last the "Central Journeymen Tailors' Association"—a very respectable organization, with a somewhat elongated name—passed a resolve that there should thenceforth be an advance on the prices paid for work as follows: $1 25 on business-coats; 50 cents on fine coats, and in proportion upon other work.

The hands in the employ of Messrs. Ross, to the number of 400, having been denied the advance they unduly demanded a promotion, and went quietly, but in an orderly manner, to the establishment of their employers, where another Committee waited upon the firm. A second denial was given, whereupon the tailors returned the work which had been given them, and proceeded through the principal streets of the city, calling at the various newspaper offices, and detailing their grievances. They held upon it that neither they nor others shall work less than the rate agreed upon, and that their employers will be compelled in less than three days to yield the point.

The employes of Messrs. Francis Baldwin & Co., numbering about eighty, went through a similar performance yesterday, and, in conformity with the rules of the Association, will stand or die till the dispute shall be settled.

A Horrible Murder in Fortieth-Street.

PROMPT ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

About 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horrible wife-murder was perpetrated by a man named Timothy O'Mara, at No. 94 West Fortieth-street, near Broadway. The facts and circumstances connected with the tragedy are substantially as follows: T. O'Mara, a hostler, with his wife Catharine, and two children, who are boys, aged about 7 and 4 years, formerly resided at the place mentioned, but about a year since he joined the Thirty-seventh New-York regiment of Volunteers, and for some time past he has been with the army on the Rappahannock. About six weeks ago he deserted, and made his way to this City. Two weeks since he again rented his old residence for himself and family. He has been in the habit of coming home late at night, and generally greatly intoxicated. His wife was a woman of very sober and industrious habits.

Soon after 12 o'clock yesterday while the wife was at her labors over the washtub, and both of her children were playing near her, the wife caught around the waist by the left hand of her husband, as he came stealthily behind her, and with his right hand he drew a razor across her throat, cutting it from ear to ear, entirely severing the jugular vein and seriously incurring the windpipe. From the best authority, which could be obtained, we learn that the husband drew the razor—(one with a very keen edge)—two or three times across his wife's throat, before he ended his bloody work. When arrested, he was bespattered with his wife's blood, from head to foot. As soon as the victim was released from her husband's grasp, she fled across the hallway to the rooms of Mrs. Brady, with whom she was acquainted. Mrs. B. hurriedly asked, "Who has done it?" The victim could not speak, but with her hand to her throat she pointed to her husband, who stood on the opposite side of the hall, and then immediately fell to the floor, fainting from loss of blood.

At this moment, officer Ehara, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made his appearance. He found her just expiring. He hastily asked her if she could tell him who her murderer was. The poor woman had just strength enough left to raise her hand and point toward her husband, who stood within a few feet of her, gazing with stolid indifference upon her last agonies. He said to the officer, in a rough and boisterous tone, just as she breathed her last, "Take me, I'm the man that did it." The murderer was arrested, and locked up in the Twenty-Ninth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the inquest. The only one who was an eye-witness to this horrible scene is their son, seven years old. When asked by the officer what he saw of the affray, he innocently replied, "I saw father cut my mother's throat very much." The prisoner is about 30 years of age; the deceased is somewhat older.

Death of Prof. Fanning.

Prof. James Fanning, A. M., for twenty years connected as Associate Principal with the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, in this City, and whose tuition has been enjoyed by so many of our citizens, died on the 6th inst. At a special meeting of the Professors, pupils and friends of the Institution, held at its rooms, on the 10th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove, by death, on the 6th of March inst., James Fanning, A. M., for nearly twenty years one of the Principals of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute;

Resolved, That we, the instructors and students of the same remember with affection his excellent character as a man and eminent worth, and that we feel deeply the loss we have sustained;

Resolved, That we mourn for him as those who have been deprived of a faithful teacher, wise counsellor, and true friend, but that his consistent Christian life leads us to regard our loss as his gain.

Resolved, That while we thus deplore his sudden removal from ourselves in the prime of life, we sympathize with the one sustained by the community of an upright and loyal citizen; but that we especially sympathize with the immediate family and parents of the deceased at the severest sufferers of all.

Resolved, That Mr. George W. Clarke, the Principal of the Institute, be requested as Chairman of the meeting, to communicate these resolutions to the widow of the deceased, and also to his parents, with such words of condolence as may seem to him appropriate.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, Chairman.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have been induced, by the solicitations of numerous persons, to give my opinion respecting the philosophy of shaving the head and cutting the hair short as a remedy for Loss of Hair, Diseases of the Scalp, or Sore Head. There is nothing in the traditions of the past that I regard as a greater injury than the popular notion that shaving the head is beneficial for any Capillary Disease.

Many people suppose that shaving the head or cutting the hair short is beneficial to the growth or perpetuity of the hair. Nothing can be more erroneous. The disease is not in the hair. The effect of disease may show itself in a dry condition of the hair, but the cause is to be found in the scalp; debilitation of the external skin, suppressed secretions, prostration of the sensitive skin, or in some of the other various diseases to which the scalp is liable.

If the philosophy of shaving heads and cutting the hair short was correct, what splendid heads of hair men would have, and how few heads of good hair would be seen in adult life, for they, as a general principle, wear the hair as long as it will grow.

But the facts are the reverse. Bald heads with men are fast getting to be the rule; with women the exception. The only cutting the hair requires is when it has grown long, and the ends of the strand become split, frayed, causing the albumen to flow back to its source of generation, leaving the hair dry and brittle; but the clipping of half an inch or an inch will remedy the difficulty, by opening the tube of the strand, permitting the fluid to escape, which is sufficient for all practical purposes, and, if there is no disease of the scalp, the hair becomes soft and glossy.

The expense and inconvenience to ladies of shaving the head, or even cutting the hair short, is sufficient to deter any one from trying the experiment, considering there is no benefit to be derived from the operation.

By giving the above letter an insertion in your valuable paper you will confer a favor on the public, and oblige

Your obedient servant,
B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist,
No. 49 Bond-street, New-York.

For further information I can be consulted, free of charge, for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Our lady readers will be not only delighted, but will receive valuable suggestions and instruction from an examination of the exquisitely varied ladies' and children's garments, at Mrs. Simpson's, No. 495 Broadway. The articles referred to—embroidery included—are made wholly on the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.

[Advertisement.]

Young men wishing to engage in business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find a careful phrenological examination just the thing to guide the right man to the right place. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hazard's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fleming's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Catherine Hicks, Mrs. Hoffman and two children, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Webster, J. H. Keathan and wife, Miss Annie McClellan, Lieut. J. G. Hayes, Lieut. H. D. Scotland, Alonzo Foster, U. S. N., Lieut. F. Thompson, Lieut. J. A. Baker, Surgeon E. D. Kennedy, P. A. Booth, U. S. N., F. M. Richardson, Lieut. Hines, Thomas H. Gunn, H. W. Golding, W. H. Johnson, Lieut. Col. H. C. Wilcox, Edward Taylor, U. S. N., C. K. Eaton, U. S. N., Lieut. Comd. J. R. P. Mc Conor, U. S. N., Mr. Ellis, U. S. N., Mr. Mullins, U. S. N., Lieut. C. Washburn, Lieut. Finger, Capt. Wardle, Surgeon Fenner, U. S. M., Lieut. Hinckley, Capt. J. B. Wade, Eugene Palver, G. W. Ward, Charles Lobdon, Capt. Ira Ayer, Major A. H. Jackson, Capt. Stevens, Capt. A. W. Spaten, M. D'Reilly, U. S. M., C. M. Sayre, U. S. N., Lieut. W. A. Smith, Col. C. W. Frost, H. S. Wing, G. W. Parker, F. Brooks, and 15 sick and discharged soldiers.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—M. Miller, H. M. Stimson, Dr. Bischid, C. Kahl, Lieut. Andrews and servant, C. Amerne, Wm. Hopson, S. Wilson, S. Colburn, O. B. Gerber, J. Duffy, J. Falsberg, J. Mam and servant, James H. Geedby, E. McIntyre, W. Leach, Mr. Brett, J. Pulver, F. M. Nelson, V. Vincent, J. F. Patterson, M. Pepper, R. C. Duff, J. Rosenbaum, A. Hirsch, L. Levy, S. S. Gom, R. H. Tucker, Dr. D. Durec, T. Delas, Charles Potthoff, J. Parker, A. Frederick and lady, Mrs. Brainard, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Schumacher and 3 children, M. Mayer, J. F. Anderson, and 62 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 6 16 | Moon sets.... 12 46
Sandy Hook. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate.. 2 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 17.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.) Gill, Liverpool

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and dressing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IN SEVERE FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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SMITH & BROTHER'S PALE ALE BREWERY 18TH ST. BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH AVENUES NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE

AND

BURTON ALES.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE

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BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,

AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. McPHERSON SMITH,

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N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

ISAAC SMITH'S UMBRELLAS

BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE

AT 405 BROADWAY BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS.

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GRAND OPENING

PARIS MILLINERY,

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CELEBRATED HOUSES

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"BRIL," "CHARLES," "JOUFFLARD,"

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"CHATTELAINE," &c., &c.,

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"NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,"

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NOTICE.—THE EMPLOYES OF THE FINANCE Department, under the administration of the late Hon. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller, are requested to meet at the Astor House on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P. M., to make arrangements to attend his funeral on WEDNESDAY.

JAMES KELLY, J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, DAVID MILLER,
GEO. H. FRANKLIN, J. W. BROWN,
WM. ALLEN, JOHN J. SILLOCKER,
WM. H. PARKER, JOB G. PINCKNEY,
E. Y. FRICK, J. S. CADY.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU!

A POSITIVE

AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Weakness or Impairment of Urine, Retention, Incontinence, or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Disease of the Prostate Gland Stone in the Bladder, Gravel or Brick Dust Dropsy and Morbid Secretions or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Diseases Resulting from Indulging in Man, Woman or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Weak Nervous Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Eruptions of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Paralysis, Epilepsy, Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the causes of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and impurities in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Liquor Iod Bichl., and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sy